

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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VOL. IV

NEW YORK, JUNE 12, 1918

No. 40

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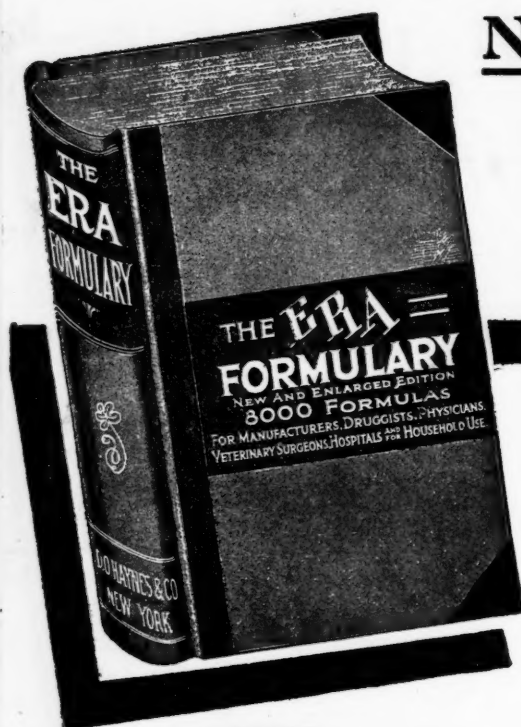
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Profiteering in Platinum

The selfish and unpatriotic action of the manufacturing jewelers who continue to absorb the platinum supply needed for making munitions has at least aroused Congress, and the attention of high Government officials is again drawn to the inefficient and incompetent head of the bureau which has charge of this industry for the War Trade Board. While the President of the United States is urging an increase of the Army to 5,000,000 men or more, a dearth of platinum threatens to cut off the supplies of ammunition which these men must have to fight for us. Yet the Jewelers Vigilance Committee has spread its propaganda with such success that even Washington officials quote their arguments in defending the action of the War Trade Board in releasing large supplies of platinum for non-essential and purely ornamental purposes. This is the encouragement of profiteering of the most ignoble type.

Platinum is vitally necessary for platinum stills used in the production of sulphuric and nitric acid which are the essentials in the manufacture of munitions. The millions of dollars being spent in nitrogen fixation plants will be wasted unless supplies of platinum are available. Aeroplanes will be useless without platinum for the ignition points in the engines. Pyrometers, the instruments used in measuring higher degrees of temperature than those indicated by mercurial thermometers, and which are absolutely necessary in the making of guns, cannot be manufactured without the heat-resisting platinum. Yet in this critical situation, with full knowledge of the peril of the American army in France, the manufacturing jewelers released only 500 ounces of platinum out of a stock of 5,000 ounces held by them.

The Use of the Boycott

A change has come to the attitude of official Washington towards the use of the so-called economic weapon, and close observers report that "force to the utmost" is now beginning to include not only a greater army and increased munition supplies, but also the mobilization of our financial and commercial forces. Time was—and not so long since—when any mention of a trade boycott against the enemy, after the declaration of peace, was frowned upon most severely; but it is an open secret that the proposal is no longer looked upon askance. It is even said that the plans drawn up at the Allies Economic Conference in Paris last year would receive careful, even kindly, consider-

ation now. Washington is, as usual, following popular opinion. The lengthening casualty lists and a better appreciation of the strength that must be overcome both make for this change in the temper of the people, and the longer the war goes on, the stronger the sentiment against all things German will become. Upon the strength of this anti-Teutonic sentiment depends the force of any trade boycott, formal or voluntary, that may be used in the future.

Few industries would profit more than the drug and chemical by the refusal of America to have any dealings with Germany after the war. For very selfish reasons our drug and chemical and dyestuff manufacturers could be counted upon to support vigorously any plan that would make it more difficult for German houses to secure raw supplies and to sell their finished products. The more perfect such a boycott as has been proposed: the greater would be the profit, and yet it cannot be said that there is any great demand for this action on the part of leaders in the chemical industries. It is highly probable that such a demand will come; but it is good to know that it has not come until our trade motives have been seconded loudly by patriotic ones.

It is not a secret to those familiar with conditions in the export and import field that both Holland and Switzerland are planning to reap a splendid brokerage harvest in our trades after the war. They are even now, under the strictest supervision of jealous warring nations, doing a lively business, and the trade has long suspected the source of certain chemical products (oxalic acid and quinine sulphate for example) sold in Amsterdam and Basel. If these suspicions are well founded, Dutch and Swiss brokers have been receiving a valuable training in the avoidance of any boycott that may be adopted after the war. Moreover, they still cherish traditions of similar business carried on by them between France and Germany at the close of the Franco-Prussian war. These considerations, although taken purely from the point of view of the chemical industries must be reckoned with in many commercial fields in any plans for the use of the boycott against the enemy. It can only succeed if supported by popular sentiment.

Make German Experience Available

Something has been written about most everything. The trick then is how and where to find it, that is all. How foolish it is to travel the same road that so many others have traveled before, and find the same errors, mistakes and failures that they have, and then arrive at the same wrong conclusions, by attempting procedure first without exhausting the literature beforehand. The man who thinks experience more valuable than the knowledge of what has been done, is woefully ignorant of the extent of pertinent literature.

It is to be regretted that so little important tech-

nical and chemical literature has been written in the English language and that we must go so often to the German. It would be a splendid thing if our Government, as an economic measure, would translate and publish every German book that has chemical or technical merit, and then sell them to the public at merely the cost of publication.

Wants of Dye Consumers

Difficulty in obtaining raw material for the manufacture of dyestuffs, owing to the pressing demand for these crude products in the manufacture of explosives, is given as the compelling factor which has confined manufacturers to the more simple dyes. The complaint of the textile mills and of dealers that many essential colors are missing is acknowledged to be true, but in time this deficiency will be filled. The types now being made in the United States are as good, or better, it is declared by the users, than the German colors previously imported.

With the return of normal conditions after the war America will be in excellent condition to meet the competition that is expected. There is a phase to the German situation, however, which has not been taken into consideration. As pointed out in a letter published elsewhere, Germany has secured a practical monopoly of all the raw materials necessary in the manufacture of aniline colors, from England, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland and Russia. It is questionable whether this monopoly can be secured again after the war. If Germany obtains supplies to meet her domestic needs for colors at the start she may be fortunate. So many countries have established plants for the manufacture of dyes since the war that the crude materials will be needed at home, especially in England, France, and Italy.

Preparations are being made by American manufacturers to enter the field of acid violets, and bright greens and reds. Alizarines and vat dyes call for expensive plants and the formulas are complicated. It is natural, then, that the manufacture of these colors should be left to the larger companies. An indication that it is the plan of at least one company to undertake this work is seen in the transfer of a high grade plant in New Jersey which has been making an exceptional line of dyes called for in the textile industry.

There is a call for standardization of colors and this will undoubtedly be the next step in the development of the American industry. Textile consumers say they find it difficult to forecast what the characteristics of a dyestuff will be in cross-dyeing piece goods. The mills which do not maintain laboratories are demanding that the color manufacturers shall send them master salesmen and technical experts to aid the mills in solving dye problems, and supply information regarding adaptability and fastness. The manufacturers who perfect their sales system in this regard will obtain a long lead over competitors.

Dealers' Views on American Dyes

Lack of Certain Colors Handicaps Sellers in Meeting Their Customers' Needs

Supplementing the views of leading American textile men on American-made dyestuffs, published in DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, May 15th, the following opinions from men who as dealers in dyes are in a position to judge well how our dye manufacturers are meeting the requirements of the largest dye users are of peculiar interest to the trade. It is with the object of presenting to our dye makers these frank and more or less disinterested expressions on the results of their endeavors from their customers that we publish this symposium.

T. F. Meyer,
New York City

Without question the American Dye Manufacturers have made wonderful strides during the past few years and I believe they are handling the requirements of the consumers of this country in a manner far exceeding any expectations the consumers may have had two or three years back. It is of course, true, however, that while the situation has been handled in an admirable manner, yet for the most part the domestic dyes do not rank with the old German types.

This difference is, I believe, largely because of difficulties manufacturers are having in obtaining the proper raw material, due to the large consumption of these in the manufacture of ammunition. It is also true that there are still many types that have not as yet been attempted in this country.

Hine Brothers,
New York City.

The dealers who are in position to compare the American dyes against foreign types, are those who have laboratories with experienced chemists who are familiar with foreign types and on test determine whether similar types of American made goods are equal to, or better or worse, than foreign ones. The so-called dealers who send out samples, not knowing if they are really the type or reduced, are not in position to give a just opinion.

The consumers are ones who are in position to state how American colors compare with foreign. Also the manufacturers of colors can or should be able to tell you how their goods compare with similar types of foreign dyes. This is only quality basis, as price cannot be compared under present conditions.

As dealers and also manufacturers agents, our opinion is that many of the American dyes are as good or better than some of foreign make, and it is probably only a question of time when many more will be perfected and brought up to equality of foreign goods of similar types.

H. Gardner McKerrow,
E. F. Drew & Co., New York

The promise held out in 1916 that the supply of American made dyestuffs would very shortly fulfill all market requirements has not been altogether realized. During 1916 very remarkable progress was made, and it was a matter of surprise and gratification to the textile world that American dye manufacturers had attacked the situation with such vigor and enterprise.

"During 1917, however, there has appeared to be a letting-up in the achievements, and now that all the most easily made colors are available in such quantities as to fill all normal requirements, there seems to be a reluctance on the part of the manufacturers to undertake the making of the more complicated but still urgently needed colors.

"There are many colors which are essential to the textile and other color using trades which are still not available, of American manufacture, and the entire problem is by no means fully solved. Patent Blues, for instance, which are very essential in coloring woolen and worsted piece goods for bright blues, and to furnish the blue component element for dyeing combination fashion shades, are still looked for; such blues as the Wool Blue 2B, which dyes wool neutral and which is essential in union dyeing, is another color still to be undertaken in this country; Acid Violets, such as Formyl Violet S4B, or such as Acid Violet 4BN, which will work both acid and neutral, and which furnishes the bright violet component for rich blues and violet on wool goods and union goods; bright Acid Greens, such as Acid Green 2G for worsted goods; Amido Naphthol Red 2B and 6B, level dyeing reds used on piece goods in an acid bath for rich reds and as the red component of combination fashion shades, are all urgently needed by color users and are still among the dreams of the future. Other dyes of pronounced fastness to light, such as Alizarine Blue SAP, which gives a bright blue shade acid dyed, and Violamine, a bluish red of especial fastness, for worsted goods, and others of a similar description, still remain to be undertaken by the American dyestuff manufacturer.

"These mostly call for more or less elaborate plants and complicated handling of intermediates. Whether the failure to undertake the making of such essential colors is caused by the natural reluctance of capital to invest the necessary money in equipping expensive plants in view of the limiting conditions of the present tariff act, by which a very large proportion of the effective protective duty is to be automatically dropped year by year at an early date, is a question which it is well worth while to consider at this time.

"The textile manufacturers would have far more confidence in the future of the American dyestuff industry and be far more inclined to support it in its efforts to obtain proper Governmental protection if evidence were forthcoming that a serious intention was apparent to supply all its needs and not only those which could be accommodated by following the line of least resistance."

A. W. Kretschmar,
New York

It is my honest belief that dyestuffs of our own production are in every way equal to the identical brand imported before the war.

While in some instances the brilliancy of the imported product may not be attained by our manufacturers, if given time, this handicap could also be overcome. From my knowledge of the subject I can say that the products of the Germans and other manufacturers have arrived at their present well-developed state only by progressive improvements. Many a dye-

stuff, when first produced, was weak and dull; years of experimentation were necessary to produce in some instances products three to four times as concentrated and of the utmost degree of brightness.

The line of dyestuffs was gradually augmented to include those which possessed all the desirable qualities, such as, fastness to washing, light and rubbing, etc. It is in this province, viz., attaining of the maximum number of fastnesses, that our home industry still has its hardest uphill climb. However, I think that, in a general way, our manufacturers are meeting the requirements and are gaining daily more of a mastery of the situation.

Howe & French, Boston, Mass.

We hardly are in position to give an opinion of value in this connection, as we are not very large handlers of coal tar colors. So far as our experience goes, however, our chemical industry has made very long strides since the beginning of the war, and is producing very satisfactorily most of the colors, and we think the industry has placed itself on a footing that will enable it to withstand competition, with the return to normal conditions.

Kley, Inc., New York

I have practically given up dealing in dyes, but I believe the progress American Dye Manufacturers have made in the last two years is remarkable.

Views of New York Importer

A New York firm of manufacturers and importers of colors, chemicals and dyestuffs writes as follows:

"We believe that the American manufacturers are doing extremely well in supplying the United States, and as far as that is concerned today, all the neutral countries, advantageously with aniline colors of all kinds. It is true that they are not as yet making synthetic indigo, indanthrene colors, etc., but they are really making a great many products sufficiently fast to light and washing to compete against the German colors.

"It is, furthermore, our opinion that as soon as the United States will not have use for the coal tar products now used mainly in the manufacture of explosives, the American manufacturers will have the largest supply of the raw materials necessary in the manufacture of aniline colors which heretofore have really gone to waste in this country, and thus, will be able to buy these at reasonable prices so as to enable the American manufacturers to compete in the world's markets.

"It is also our opinion that while heretofore Germany had secured a practical monopoly of all the raw materials necessary in the manufacture of aniline colors from England, from France, from Spain, from Italy, from Switzerland, from Russia, they will not, in the future, taking for granted that they are beaten now, (and if not as yet, they will surely be beaten), be able to purchase or secure a monopoly of the necessary raw materials from the countries now at war with them; thus reducing Germany exclusively to the use of their own raw materials which will be insufficient to supply the world's markets.

"It is furthermore our opinion that the financial conditions of Germany will be so reduced that they will not, for several generations, be in a condition to compete in the world's markets, excepting with her own natural commodities, such as potash, etc."

The amount of refined camphor in bond at New York on May 1 was 112,997 pounds against 859,063 pounds on May 1 last year.

Over the Top for Red Cross

Samuel W. Fairchild, general chairman of the Industrial Campaign Committee of the Red Cross second war fund announces the list of firms who reached 30 per cent. and over. In the 100 per cent. group are the following:

Fairchild Bros. & Foster
International Agricultural Corp.
Mapes Formula & Peruvian
Guano Co.
Virginia Carolina Chemical Co.
Roessler Hasslacher Chem. Co.
E. Fougere & Co.
Peck & Velsor
John Schoenegan Co.
Thurston & Braidich
Coff & Garrod Co.
American Agricultural Chem. Co.
Eli Lilly Co.
Royal Baking Powder Co.
New York Quinine & Chem. Co.
Peters White & Co.
Phosphate Mining Co.
Robertson Chemical Works
L. A. Saloman & Bro.
Androwette & Townsend
Arthur Stallman & Co.
H. R. Lathrop & Co.

Russell & Co.
James B. Horner, Inc.
Geo. V. Gross & Co.
Campagnie Marana
H. A. Metz Co.
Farbwerke-Hoechst Co.
General Drug Co.
F. H. Kalbfleisch Co.
Yates Drug & Chemical Co.
Drug Products Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Norwich Pharmacal Co.
Chas. Pfizer & Co.
Lambert Pharmacal Co.
Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten
Company
Waterbury Chemical Co.
H. K. Mulford & Co.
Heyden Chemical Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
Lieber & Co.

The percentages reached by other companies and firms are given as follows: Croton Chemical Co., 30 per cent.; Sharp & Dohme, 30 per cent.; Upjohn, 97 per cent.; Hooker Electrochemical Co., 62 2-3 per cent.; Seabury & Johnson, 90 per cent.; Monsanto Chemical Works, 33 1-3 per cent.; Maas & Wallstein, 99 per cent.; Johnson & Johnson, 82 per cent.; Klipstein & Co., 90 per cent.; Thos. M. Curtiss, 50 per cent.; A. A. Stillwell & Co., 80 per cent.; Dodge & Olcott, 56 per cent.; Antoine Chiris Co., 45 per cent.; Fraser & Co., 66 2-3 per cent.; P. E. Anderson & Co., 75 per cent.; Chas. L. Huisking, 76 per cent.; Eimer & Amend, 65 per cent.

The following gave a specific donation not on the industrial plan. M. J. Breitenbach, Fraser Tablet Co., Fellows Co., Mr. Young I. W. Mead, Chas. Saloman, Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Schieffelin & Co., Joseph H. Velsor, Eli Lilly & Co., Lieber & Co., Wyeth & Bro., D. D. Williamson & Co., Hoffman La Roche, Wyeth & Bro., Merck & Co., Stanley Jordan & Co., McLaughlin-Gormley-King Co., B. F. Allen & Co., Henry C. Miner, J. L. Hopkins & Co.

CENSUS OF WAR MATERIALS

The Census Bureau is making an inventory of the domestic stocks of seventeen groups of important materials needed for war work. The groups are fibers, except cotton and wool; dyestuffs, hides, skins, leather and tanning materials; gums, such as camphor, chicle, gamboge, copal, kauri, damar, shellac, nitrates, antimony, rosin and turpentine, plumbago, mica, cinchona bark; ferro manganese and ferro silicon; cellulose; abrasives; paper, including wood pulp; ash, spruce, birch, oak, walnut and mahogany woods; platinum and tin. The information is for the use of the War Trade Board.

DU PONTS TAKE OVER PLANT AT LODI

The United Piece Dye Works, of Lodi, N. J., has decided to discontinue the manufacture of dyestuffs. E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., of Wilmington, Del., will take over that branch of the business. The making of dyes was undertaken by Albert Blum and Henry Blum, owners of the United Piece Dye Works, when the war cut off their supplies. They made many of the most expensive and rare dyes.

GOVERNMENT CALLS FOR GLYCERIN

Sidney M. Colgate, chairman of the Soap Manufacturers Committee, which met in Washington recently to confer with Government officials on the supplies of glycerin, received the following letter explaining the Government's position:

"The United States and the nations associated with us in the war require glycerin directly and indirectly for the production of ammunition. The food administration therefore looks upon the use of fats and oils in the manufacture of soap, without the recovery of glycerin therefrom to the greatest practicable extent, as a wasteful practice.

"The Inter-Department Glycerin Committee therefore requests the soap manufacturers of this country to readjust their industry to increase their production of glycerin to the maximum as promptly as may be. Specifically, our Allies are asking for 20,000,000 pounds more of glycerin between now and the first of January, 1919, and for every pound of glycerin produced above their requirements approximately three pounds of ammonium nitrate will be released, which is one of the chief high explosive agents of this country.

"The food administration is inclined to believe it may be necessary ultimately to direct fats and oils only to such plants as will recover the maximum amount of glycerin therefrom.

"A recommendation from your committee, representing the industry as a whole, is requested as to the details which must be embodied in a plan to bring about this maximum production of glycerin with the least dislocation of the industry."

The Soap Manufacturers Committee has sent a letter to manufacturers asking to what extent they can increase their production and enclosing a copy of the letter from the Government officials having the matter in charge. A report will be made as soon as possible.

VERDICT FOR SWISS COLOURS CO.

The Swiss Colours Company of New York obtained a judgment of \$2,791.05 against the Jefferson Manufacturing Company of Massachusetts in the New York County Supreme Court last week in payment for dyes. The plaintiff company based its suit on a transaction dating back to March, 1916, when it sold to the Jefferson Manufacturing Company 987 pounds of Direct Blue G. G. Extra Dye at \$2.70 a pound.

The Jefferson Company used 61 pounds of the dye and paid \$164.70 to cover the amount, but refused to accept or pay for the remainder on the claim that the material was not up to sample on basis of which the purchase had been made, and shipped the goods back.

The color company contended that a bona fide sale had been made and refused to take back the goods and sued for full payment with interest charges since March, 1916. The jury which heard the case last week decided that the Jefferson Company had legally accepted the goods and was liable for the full purchase price.

ESTIMATING A COMPANY'S INCOME

It was recently held by the Supreme Court of the United States that in computing income, the value of ore and timber at the time the corporation tax of 1909 went into effect, can be deducted from its sale. The case, in which the decision was given was that of Mitchell Bros. Co., of Michigan, which had been decided against the Government and which involved the meaning of the term income as it applied to the lumber and mining industries.

In like cases, the Supreme Court has held that profits from the sale of shares of stock bought prior to the corporation law of 1909, but sold afterward, are income under the act.

TARIFF CENSUS OF COAL-TAR DYES**Report on 1917 Includes Medicinal and Photographic Chemicals, Resins, Flavors and Perfumes—Intermediates Valued at \$106,942,918**

The United States Tariff Commission announces the completion of its census of coal-tar products for 1917. This group of products includes not only the coal-tar dyes and the crude and intermediate materials required for their manufacture, but also all of the medicinal and photographic chemicals, explosives, synthetic resins, synthetic perfume materials, and flavors which are in any way derived from coal-tar products. There were produced in the United States (not inclusive of explosives and synthetic phenolic resins) 54,367,994 pounds of dyes and other finished products, which have a total value of \$68,711,228. The production of the materials known as intermediates amounted to 322,650,531 pounds, with a value of \$106,942,918.

The annual production was reported for the following groups of products made in whole or in part from materials derived from coal tar; 45,977,246 pounds of dyes valued at \$57,796,027; 5,092,558 pounds of color lakes valued at \$2,764,064; 2,236,161 pounds of medicinal chemicals valued at \$5,560,237; 779,416 pounds of flavors valued at \$1,862,456; 263,068 pounds of photographic chemicals valued at \$602,281; and 19,545 pounds of perfume materials valued at \$125,960.

There were 81 establishments engaged in the manufacture of coal-tar dyes in 1917 and their production during that year was practically identical with the amounts annually imported before the war. The imports for the fiscal year 1914 amounted to 45,840,866 pounds and the production in the United States in 1917 was 45,977,246 pounds. However, an analysis of this total reveals that the domestic production, though equal in quantity to the preceding imports, differs in the relative amounts of the various classes of dyes. Only a small production was reported for indigo, and the alizarin and vat dyes derived from anthraquinone and carbazol—classes which include some of the best and fastest colors known to the textile trade. The United States produced only 2,166,887 pounds of these dyes in 1917; and the elimination of 1,876,787 pounds of extract made from imported indigo, reduces the output of these dyes to less than three per cent. of the pre-war imports. Dyes of this class are dutiable at 30 per cent. in the Tariff Act of 1916. The lack of development in the manufacture of these particular dyes promises to be remedied to a considerable extent in 1918, for a number of firms have begun their manufacture and a large increase in production can clearly be foreseen.

In the classes of dyes which if imported would be dutiable at 30 per cent. plus five cents a pound, the American manufacturers have shown remarkable progress, producing 43,810,359 pounds at a total value of \$57,639,990. That this represents something of an excess over the American needs is evidenced by the fact that during the fiscal year 1917, American-made dyes to the value of \$11,709,287 were exported to other countries. Thus the exports exceeded the pre-war imports in total value although not in tonnage nor in the variety of the dyes.

The development of the manufacture of intermediates is equally marked, for before the war almost all of these necessary materials were imported from Germany. The Tariff Commission finds that intermediates were manufactured by 117 firms in 1917 and that the production amounted to 322,650,531 pounds valued at \$106,942,918. These figures, however, are somewhat misleading as there is inevitable duplication in the totals. It is well-known that many of the intermediates are

derived from other products of the same class. Thus starting with benzol the following succession of products is obtained: nitrobenzol, aniline, acetanilid, nitroacetanilid, and nitranilin. Each of these products had to be reported by the manufacturer and hence there has been some cumulative counting.

The totals for all of the coal-tar products will be published in the final report which may well be expected to offer accurate evidence on the progress of the American dyestuff industry.

CHEMICAL WAGES IN NEW YORK

The New York State Department of Labor announces that the chemicals, oils and paints group reported increased business for each branch, except animal and mineral oil products, which remained virtually stationary from March to April. Although this latter industry did not gain in employees, it had increases of 10 per cent. in wage rates for a large number of workers, resulting in a net advance of 9 per cent. in total payroll expenditures. Paints, dyes and colors constitute the only line which declined in comparison with a year ago, with the lessened demand for paints representing the main influence.

The average weekly earnings of employees in both the office and the shop, during April, are given as follows:

NEW YORK CITY				
	1918	1917	1916	1915
Industry	18.51	15.62	13.93	13.69
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Etc.	14.19	13.29	11.38	12.88
Drugs and chemicals	17.31	14.95	14.51	14.65
Paints, dyes and colors	22.23	17.17	14.69	13.42
Animal and mineral oil products	19.29	17.38	16.52	14.39
Miscellaneous chemical products				
OUTSIDE NEW YORK CITY				
	1918	1917	1916	1915
Industry	20.68	16.42	14.68	13.66
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Etc.	18.78	17.33	15.40	15.02
Drugs and chemicals	18.53	15.91	14.63	14.95
Paints, dyes and colors	21.07	16.04	14.38	12.74
Animal and mineral oil products	19.72	16.36	14.63	13.88
Miscellaneous chemical products				

AWARDS FOR CHEMICAL SUPPLIES

The following awards have been made by the Surgeon-General of the Army for furnishing supplies:

Palo Company, New York City, 2,500 bottles, 5 pounds each, sodium thiosulphate reagent, \$1.175; 2,500 kegs, 40 pounds each, sodium carbonate, \$1.15 per keg.

Monsanto Chemical Works, New York City, 2,500 bottles, 1 ounce each, phenolphthalein powder 38c each.

Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, Md., 2,280 tubes apomorphine hydrochloride hypodermic tablets, 20 in tube, 22.6c per tube.

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., 5,000 pounds barium sulphate, in 1 lb. bottles, 19c per pound; 100 pounds potassium bromide, in 1 lb. bottles, \$1.43 per pound; 50 pounds sodium carbonate, dry, in 1-pound bottles, 17c pound.

Merck & Co., Inc., New York City, 2,500 packages acid acetic, glacial, 50c pound.

Frank Hemingway Company, New York City, 10,400 pounds phosgene, \$15,600.

Edward P. Mathewson has been elected a director of the American Smelters' Securities Company.

Seventy city lots in Paterson, N. J., were purchased last week, by interests planning the erection of a plant for piece dyeing. Frank Betramo, of Paterson, is head of the undertaking. A French chemist is associated with him. The plant will be located at Montclair avenue, Hazel street, Dakota street, Bloomfield avenue and the Newark branch of the Erie Railroad.

National Trade-Mark Protest

The attitude of representatives of American trade in London toward U. S., H. R. 10366 Bill, introduced into the House by Representative Sims, providing for a distinctive national trademark, under Government license, to be attached to goods of American origin, is expressed in a letter from the American Chamber of Commerce in London, which says:

"Present criticism of the bill by Americans in London is entirely based upon a reading of the bill itself; no other disclosure of the Government's objects is yet to hand, therefore members of the chamber restrict their criticism to the broad principal involved in any legislation to create a distinctive National Trade Mark to be applied to American exports indiscriminately.

"Members of the Chamber, being vitally interested in the development of American trade abroad, view with alarm the suggestion of the proposed identification of American goods by means of a distinctive mark, as it is obvious that if such official mark be indiscriminately applied to good, bad and indifferent American products, it will operate to the detriment of efficiently produced standardised American goods of quality.

"Responsible American producers are considered able to establish the pre-eminence of their products under their own marks of identification, and will be little interested in an omnibus trademark maintained by the Government to carry reputable or disreputable goods. "Makers of unstandardised and dishonest goods would be especially eager to avail themselves of the opportunity thus presented, to betray the confidence of forcing traders and consumers by the use of such common official trademark. Such practice would inevitably result in undermining American trade prestige abroad to the serious disadvantage of legitimate export enterprise.

"The American Chamber of Commerce in London has a membership of over 600, including representatives of most important American concerns engaged in commerce with Great Britain. Its members fear that legislation along the lines of the above bill necessarily carries dangerous possibilities, demanding great caution and elaborate safeguards to protect American export trade interests in European markets. It is the current opinion of members that any common official mark is dangerous to export trade unless it be absolutely restricted to a standardised quality of goods only. Such restriction is believed to be impractical and impossible of efficient application. Further, goods selling to the general public in the British and other commercially developed European markets would in no way be benefitted by a displayed mark of foreign origin."

SULPHUR SITUATION ACUTE

An important meeting of 250 of the leading men in the sulphur and sulphuric acid industry was held last Friday at the Hotel Biltmore, under the auspices of the Chemical Alliance. A report will be made to the War Trade Board on sulphur and sulphur bearing materials.

The production, owing to various troubles, including the labor situation, is not as large as desired, and the reserve supply is very small.

The Government has been using vast quantities of sulphur and the situation is viewed with some anxiety in Washington. The mines may be commandeered and steps taken to increase the available supply by the development of deposits of pyrites and by recovering metallic sulphur from smelter fumes.

Platinum Crisis Arouses Congress

Manufacture of Ammunition Must Stop Unless Supply of Metal Is Increased

REPRESENTATIVE Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, made a sensational speech in the House, on Friday, June 7, in which he exposed the platinum monopoly in the United States controlled by the agent of a firm in Germany, and attacked the Jewelers' Vigilance Committee which maintains a lobby in Washington. Mr. Rainey said, in part:

"Nitrogen-fixing industries, for which we are preparing in this country, cannot be operated successfully without platinum, and the millions we may expend in the construction of plants for extracting nitrogen from the air, to be used in the manufacture of explosives, will be absolutely wasted unless we have ample supplies of platinum. Without the use of platinum the extraction of nitrogen from the air is impossible.

"Ignition points in airplanes must be manufactured out of platinum. No other metal has sufficient heat-resisting qualities. Platinum is absolutely necessary in the manufacture of pyrometers and pyrometers are necessary in all steel treatments. No guns can be made without the use of pyrometers, and the use of platinum as a catalyst in the manufacture of sulphuric and nitric acids for explosives is absolutely necessary.

Action of the Jewelers

"For months, and until the last sixty days," he said, "the War Industries Board evidently depended entirely upon the promises of the large jewelers of the country to furnish the Government with sufficient platinum for war purposes. Out of 5,000 ounces of platinum which they admit to have been in the hands of manufacturing jewelers a few weeks ago, only 500 ounces were turned over to the Government at the request of the War Industries Board. Two or three orders have been made within the last two months commandeering platinum. The first order applied only to a few platinum refiners. Since that time a more sweeping order has been made, but the last order, made less than a month ago, permitted the sale of platinum articles in the hands of jewelers and manufacturers still to be made. It did not attempt to reach manufacturers of platinum, and it may be fairly assumed that a large part of the stock is now in the shape of manufactured platinum.

"The War Industries Board has evidently followed the advice of the Jewelers' Vigilance Committee. The statement is made that 10,000 men are engaged in the manufacture of platinum jewelry and this industry must not be disturbed and these men thrown out of employment. At the present time, with submarines at our gates, with nearly a million young men in the trenches in France, confronted as we are with the possibility of a long war which will tax our resources to the utmost, the throwing of these 10,000 men out of employment is absolutely a negligible matter."

Monopoly by Four Companies

Mr. Rainey declared that Charles Engelhard, 30 Church Street, New York, representative of the German firm of W. C. Heraeus, of Hanau, Germany, controls 80 per cent. of the platinum supply of the country. He continued:

"There are four firms which control 80 per cent. of the platinum supplies of the United States. Baker & Co. of Newark, N. J.; the American Platinum Works; the Irvington Smelting and Refining Company, Irving-

ton, N. J., and Charles Engelhard, doing business as Charles Engelhard. All of these firms are controlled absolutely by Charles Engelhard, and all of these firms have their offices at 30 Church Street, New York City. In other words, the office of each one of these firms is also the office of Charles Engelhard."

Later, Representative Edward W. Gray of Newark issued a statement denying the charge of Congressman Rainey that Baker & Co. and the American Platinum Company, both of Newark, were part of the German-controlled platinum industry in this country. Mr. Gray said that he has known the men in control of Baker & Co., for years and he has absolute faith in their Americanism.

Charles Engelhard of 30 Church Street, who was referred to by Representative Rainey as being the American agent of the German platinum firm of W. C. Heraeus of Hanau, said:

"With reference to the statements alleged to have been made about me by Representative Rainey, I can only say that they are incorrect in many particulars, and consist largely of suggestions and insinuations which it is beneath me to answer. My business affairs, personal record, and affiliations are fully known to the proper Government authorities, to whom I must refer any one entitled to information in the premises."

Colombia to Control Output

Almost the sole source of platinum supplies, now that Russian shipments have stopped, is Colombia, South America. The Colombian Congress has been called in extraordinary session for the purpose of establishing a government monopoly of the Colombian platinum supply. It is proposed to withdraw concessions from the Anglo-Colombian Company which has heretofore controlled the platinum situation.

It is declared that a serious situation would arise if Colombia should sell its platinum output to the highest bidder, and that bidder should be a German agent, who would store it to prevent the United States from obtaining it.

Russia normally supplies 90 per cent. of America's platinum and Colombia 10 per cent. In 1913 Russia produced 250,000 troy ounces and Colombia 15,000 ounces, the production of the world being 267,000 ounces.

Of 30,000 ounces of platinum imported by the United States in 1917, the amount from Colombia was 21,000 ounces. The price paid was \$100 an ounce.

All authoritative scientific publications and all officials of the Government who have technical knowledge of the platinum situation unite in protest against the selfish and unpatriotic stand taken by the manufacturing jewelers of the country. Charles H. Herty, editor of the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* has received the following letter from George Otis Smith, Director of the United States Geological Survey:

Declares Shortage Serious

"The facts of serious shortage in platinum supply are beyond question: The largest source, Russia, cut off, our domestic production only a fraction of 1 per cent. of our needs, and our military requirements increasing at a rate that no one can foresee, the remedy, and the only remedy is to cut out non-essential uses

one hundred per cent., not at some future date, but now, and of these non-essential uses jewelry is first and greatest.

"What meaning is there in a national thrift campaign when any luxury-maker is allowed to make and sell his wares, the material of which is absolutely needed in the processes of manufacture of munitions needed by our Army in France? What less patriotic use can be made of excess profits than buying platinum rings and platinum cigarette cases and platinum mesh bags? A Hoover is needed to conserve platinum lest our military program halt simply because our acid works cannot meet their demands.

"Of course, Mr. Editor, I endorse your protest against a half-way or a seventy-five per cent. or even a ninety-nine per cent restriction of non-essential use of platinum. No American with his eyes open to the facts can do less than stand behind you."

Jewelers Profiteering

The situation is strongly set forth by *The Scientific American*, which says in a recent issue:

"We have within the past two months received a quantity of circular mail from an association of manufacturing jewelers, the general content of which has been a consistent minimizing of the platinum shortage and a persistent decrying of the suggestion that while the war lasts jewelry of this metal is out of order. We have taken the trouble to look into the facts so far as we are able to do so; and as a result we arise to brand this propaganda as a most vicious one, conceived and carried out from motives wholly selfish and unworthy of American business men.

"In doubtful taste at any time, surely now, when our basic war needs for platinum are to be met only with the greatest difficulty, the purchasing of jewelry made from this unattractive metal cannot be considered as anything other than the height of unpatriotism. It is surpassed, in its class, by but one act—that of deliberately, and for the sake of profit, urging those ignorant of the true state of affairs to buy such jewelry."

BOARD TO CONTROL MEDICINES

A commodity section on medicines and medical supplies has been created by the War Industries Board, with Lieut. Col. F. F. Simpson as its chief. The work of this section will be closely coordinated with that of the Chemical Division.

The new section will deal largely with surgical supplies, instruments, and dressings, with serums and with other medical and hospital supplies; incidentally it will deal with chemicals, as these enter into medical compounds, preparations, etc., working in conjunction with the section of the Chemical Division dealing with fine chemicals, photographic chemicals, and bulk medicinal chemicals.

Actual or prospective shortages have come to the notice of the board in but few instances so far as medicines and medicinal chemicals are concerned but in dealing with these the new section will round out the work of the Chemical Division. Medical, surgical, and hospital supplies involve a complicated and varied assortment of materials into which metals, textiles, and chemicals all enter. These things are of such evident importance that Government action seemed called for to safeguard the supply and relate these needs to those of the component factors—metals, chemicals, and textiles—which are already in varying degrees controlled by the board.

The New Jersey Zinc Co. has appointed L. G. Williams sales manager. Bushnell Bigelow is appointed manager of the Eastern sales office, succeeding to the duties of A. H. Peck, who has resigned. S. B. Fuller is now manager of export sales.

New York's Foreign Trade

Among the free and dutiable imports at the port of New York during April were the following products of interest to the drug and chemical trade. The free imports included:

Quinia	\$162,535
Quebracho	392,880
Shellac	97,231
Lactarene	184,579
Carbonate of Potash	1,006,704
Nitrate of Soda	392,099
Cocoa	4,613,280
Coffee	6,086,608
Copper Ore	612,314
Copper Matte	205,634
Copper Unrefined black	4,273,982
Copper Refined	686,498
Cork wood	219,462
Cocoanuts in shell	118,543
Cocoanut Meat	5,448,035
India Rubber	97,185
Vegetable Ivory	122,091
Manganese	541,775
Crude Mineral Oil	420,082
Benzine	248,806
Unmanufactured platinum	292,274
Plumbago	2,349,683
Tin Bars	132,357
Tin Ore	406,684
Cigars	444,216
Tungsten Bearing Ore	174,377
Vegetable Wax	

In summing up the situation the National City Bank says the total free imports for April amounted to \$71,189,998, and the dutiable imports to \$50,374,993, making a grand total of \$121,564,991. The dutiable imports of interest to the drug and chemical trade follow:

Bristles	\$371,861
Brushes	238,421
Indigo, natural	153,313
Argols	409,296
Colors and dyes	201,930
Camphor	91,795
Chicle	113,752
Opium	131,941
Vanilla Beans	113,981
Earthenware	154,777
Eggs, dried	139,755
Fabrics of Flax	861,123
Honey	155,490
India Rubber	90,013
Ingots of Steel	120,605
Matches	583,983
Olive Oil	113,255
Distilled Vegetable Oils	253,891
Perfumery	248,666
Flaxseed seeds	4,762,708
Castor beans	71,387
Other seeds	827,220
Spices	656,245
Still Wines	379,330
Cane Sugar	15,012,428

The exports for April from the port of New York amounted to \$185,810,427. The products of interest to the drug and chemical trade were:

Cement, hydraulic	\$431,861
Picric Acid	2,557,695
Coal, Tar Distillate	204,051
Aniline Dyes	275,058
Other Dyes	383,253
Medicinal Preparations	500,387
Salts of Soda	279,377
Cocoa and Chocolate	658,469
Glucose	505,492
Grape Sugar	215,575
Honey	179,754
Oleo Oil	1,142,002
Nickel	650,339
Fuel Oil	946,887
Illuminating Oil	2,566,025
Lubricating Oil	2,338,560
Gasoline	1,090,589
Other Naphthas	3,472,409
Cottonseed Oil	658,557
Other Vegetable Oils	430,569
Paint and Varnish	541,416
Paraffin	455,111
Perfumeries	211,704
Soap	662,178
Sirup	209,047
Sugar, refined	432,685

Quebracho Keeps Soldiers Dry-shod

War Demand for Tanning Extract Develops South American Monopoly

IT is a commentary on the widespread ramifications of modern international commerce that our armies in France, as well as those of England, France, Italy and the other countries associated with them in the war are enabled to remain dryshod through the aid of a commodity found only in the half-explored forests of the heart of South America. Since the war began the importance of quebracho as a tanning agent has greatly increased, and it is now said to be the most valuable of all the materials used for this purpose. It is particularly useful for army purposes in that it is employed in the tanning of sole leather, which is used freely in the manufacture of the heavy and durable "trench" shoes. It has also the valuable quality of acting quickly and thoroughly, and of aiding in the action of other tanning materials on the raw leather. Its best work is done, in fact, when it is mixed with other materials such as the extract of mangrove, chestnut, or oak bark, according to a recent report issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

With the coming of the European War the demand for quebracho grew insistent because of the immediate need for leather for military uses and because of the curtailment of supplies of certain other tanning agents, and while not indispensable it can now be termed practically a war essential.

Where Trees are found

Quebracho is of special interest to students of Latin American resources because it is one of the few "natural monopolies" of South America, in much the same way in which potash has been a natural monopoly of Germany, jute of India, and henequen of Yucatan. It is a distinctly South American wood. It is not, however, a product of the whole continent, but of a region of some 300,000 square miles in the central part of the continent, the center of this region being that territory known as "El Gran Chaco" in northern Argentina and western Paraguay.

These two countries are the chief source of the material but the trees are found and exploited also in parts of Bolivia, Brazil, and Uruguay. They are cattered through the forests, not being grouped into groves like the trees of the United States, and this distribution makes cutting operations much more costly. The extent of the forests containing quebracho trees has not been definitely ascertained, but there is no fear that the wood will soon be exhausted, as the present cut is said to be less than the probable annual growth.

The largest extract-producing company is in Argentina, where in 1910 nine companies in all were operating. This company is known as "La Forestal," its registered name being Forestal Land, Timber, and Railways Co., Ltd. It owns over 4,700,000 acres, has railways and lighters, engages in stock raising, and has an authorized capital of \$15,695,000 (U. S. gold), half of which is "ordinary" or common, and the other half preferred. The capital was practically doubled a few years ago, previous to which it had returned as high as 24 per cent. dividends on ordinary shares. It supplies nearly two-thirds of the total Argentine production of extract, operating a number of factories. Other concerns in Argentina also have large outputs, one producing 1,000 tons monthly and another 600

tons. German machinery is largely used in both Argentine and Paraguayan factories, and there is some German capital in the industry.

Method of Manufacture

In obtaining the extract from the wood the usual method in the modern factories is to press the logs against revolving cylinders faced with many sharp, strong knives. The logs are thus reduced to fine chips, which are placed either in vats of water and boiled or in closed copper containers and subjected to steam. The resulting liquid, which in the case of the second method is very concentrated, is cooled by being passed through pipes, and then stands a sufficient time to allow the insoluble matter to settle or else this matter is precipitated by the use of chemicals. This process also operates to decolorize the liquid. It is then evaporated until the proportion of water is either 50 or 60 per cent, when it is shipped in liquid form, or 20 to 25 per cent, when it becomes solid on cooling. About 23 per cent. of the weight of the wood is represented by the extract.

The fact that the number of companies engaged in the extract industry is comparatively small has led to combinations for the purpose of reducing production and raising prices. The first of these was effected in 1907, and resulted in the formation of a selling syndicate to market the product of most of the companies in Argentina and Paraguay. It was successful in raising prices from about 60 pesos to 70 and 75 pesos per metric ton, but was dissolved in 1909 because of differences among the companies comprising it. Prices again fell, and by 1913 they were so low that some factories ceased operations. The coming of the war, however, put the industry in South America into a flourishing condition, partly by increasing the demand and partly by eliminating the competition of German extract producers, who had been able to sell their product at a price of \$55.70 to \$58.75 (U. S. gold) per ton, delivered at German ports, as compared with about \$59, which had been figured as the cost, without profits, of laying the extract down in Buenos Aires.

Price Touches \$236 Per Ton

Under the new conditions prices went skyward and in 1916 reached \$236 per ton. The natural results of this advance, however, including increased production and the use of other materials for tanning, were supplemented by certain restrictions placed on exports to Scandinavian countries, and the price dropped rapidly to less than \$100 per ton. Another combination, including six Argentine and four Paraguayan companies, was formed, and a Buenos Aires firm named as representative to do all the buying and selling. Whether due to this action or not extract prices during 1917 have been maintained at a good level, from \$125 to \$170 per ton. It is said that lower prices are made to Argentine buyers than to those across the sea.

In 1916 the total quantity of extract exported was 97,574 tons, valued at \$18,975,000 and of logs 161,734 tons valued at \$2,240,000. Of the extract 34,096 tons went to the United Kingdom, 24,693 tons to the United States, 13,762 tons to Russia, and 11,282 tons to Italy. The United States took the largest share of the logs, 60,519 tons, followed by Paraguay, 44,061 tons (evidently merely local shipments, perhaps to extract

factories near the border); the United Kingdom, 14,216 tons; Italy 17,669 tons; and France 16,503 tons. In the first nine months of 1917 exports of extract amounted to 58,675 tons valued at \$9,618,000 and of logs 105,786 tons valued at \$1,527,164. The United States led in amount of extract taken, with 19,354 tons, followed by the United Kingdom with 12,793 tons. Over half the logs went to the United States, the amount being 66,106 tons, France taking 14,312 tons and the United Kingdom 9,959 tons.

DRUGS NOT ON PREFERENTIAL LIST

Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board has issued a statement showing "a general classification of purposes adopted by the Priorities Board for which preference treatment will be accorded and the defined policy with respect to new construction." The list follows:

"Ships, including destroyers and submarine chasers; munitions, military and naval supplies and operation; fuel—domestic consumption and manufacturing necessities named herein; food and collateral industries—foodstuffs for human consumption and plants handling men, feeding stuffs for domestic fowls and animals and plants handling same; all tools, utensils, implements, machinery, and equipment required for production, harvesting and distribution, milling, preparing, canning and refining foods and feeds such as seeds of foods and feeds, binder twine, etc.; products of collateral industries, such as fertilizer, insecticides and fungicides; containers for foods and feeds; collateral products, materials and equipment for preservation of foods and feeds, such as ammonia and other refrigeration supplies, including ice; clothing for civilian population; railroad, or other necessary transportation equipment, including water transportation; and public utilities, serving war industries, army, navy and civilian population."

In addition, Chairman Baruch states that the Priorities Board will, from time to time, promulgate preference lists, including not only classes of industries, but individual plants whose operations are of exceptional importance.

Drugs and medicines have been ignored in the promotion of the above list, and it is probable that the Drug Trade Conference will make representations to the Board in order that the situation may be remedied.

The amount of opium in bond at New York on May 1, was 17,530 pounds, against 4,238 on the same date last year.

The stock of quinine in London on May 1 was 231,824 ounces, against 1,167,248 ounces on the same date last year.

It is reported that a plant for the manufacture of castor oil will be constructed at Gainesville, Fla., costing \$2,000,000.

The Internal Revenue Department has ruled that no penalty attaches for failure to return the November tax on proprietary medicines where a druggist can show that the failure to make a return was not his fault. The Government blanks were not printed in time, yet the local collectors of the Department of Internal Revenue at many points reported the druggists as evading the law.

Business Brevities

The Crescent Color Company, Plainfield, N. J., is making rapid progress in the construction of a new addition to its plant to cost about \$30,000.

The Gray Chemical Company, Roulette, Pa., is considering plans for the construction of a new one-story addition to its plant, about 40 x 300 feet, to cost \$15,000.

The Texas Chemical Company, Houston, Tex., has filed notice of an increase in its capitalization from \$100,000 to \$150,000, to provide for expansion.

The Nevin Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., a Delaware incorporation, has recently filed notice of an increase in its capital from \$200,000 to \$300,000, to provide for expansion.

The Reslow Chemical Company, 711 Riverside Avenue, Lyndhurst, N. J., is considering plans for the installation of the necessary equipment for the elimination of the acid fumes at its plant.

The Southern Fertilizer & Chemical Company, Savannah, Ga., has filed notice of an increase in its capital from \$250,000 to \$1,000,000, to provide for business extensions.

The Nelson-Baker Company, La Fayette and Brooklyn Avenues, Detroit, Mich., manufacturing chemists, has recently awarded a contract for the construction of a new addition to its plant to cost about \$12,000.

The Bell Loids Chemical Company, Jersey City, N. J., has filed notice of authorization to operate a plant at 952 West Side Avenue for the manufacture of drugs. William Rabinowitch, 952 West Side Avenue, heads the company.

The United States Government, War Department, Washington, D. C., is said to have acquired the plant of the Charleston Alloy Steel Company at Belle, W. Va., for a consideration of about \$500,000, and proposes to equip the works for the production of chemicals.

The Barrett Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa., has awarded a contract for the construction of a new chemical distillation building, two-story reinforced-concrete and brick, about 90 x 110 feet, at Bermuda and Market streets.

The U. S. Color & Chemical Company, 15 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass., is having plans prepared for the construction of a new one-story addition to its plant at Ashland. The structure will be about 50 x 80 feet.

DYEWOOD PLANT AT MOBILE

The Consumers Dyewood Products Corporation, with authorized capital of \$300,000 is building a plant near Mobile, Ala., on the Gulf, Mobile and Northern Railroad. G. A. La Vallee, president of the dyewood company, says they have chartered vessels to bring logwood from Haiti. The finished products are to be shipped to the Obex Company, Marietta, O., in which Mr. La Vallee is also interested.

The plant will cover ten acres. The capacity will be about 1,800 barrels of extract per month. Mr. La Vallee and G. P. Ward, assistant treasurer will live in Mobile. The offices of the company remain in New York. By locating the plant at Mobile the company avoids transportation of the logwood sticks and consequent delays.

Tin Trade of United States

The practical suspension of the importation of pig tin into the United States affects an industry turning out at the present time over \$100,000,000 worth of products. All of the tin used in the manufacture of the \$100,000,000 worth of tin plate now produced in the United States is imported, more than 90 per cent. of it originating in the Orient, and with the partial suspension of shipments from that part of the world, recently announced, the United States becomes more dependent upon its South American neighbor, Bolivia, which produces about 20 per cent. of the world's tin and is practically the only world producer of tin outside the Orient.

While we consume about one-half of the world's tin, all efforts to develop a successful tin mining industry in the United States have thus far proved unsuccessful. Small quantities have been found in Alaska and smaller quantities in other parts of the United States but not enough to supply even one per cent. of the large and steadily increasing quantity required by our tin plate and other industries. The quantity of tin imported into the United States has grown from 70 million lbs in 1900 to approximately 150 million lbs. in 1917.

During this period the quantity of tin plate produced in this country has grown from 42 million lbs. in 1892 to 1 billion lbs. in 1903, 2 billion lbs. in 1912, 1,845,000,000 lbs. in 1914, and 2,766,000,000 lbs. in 1916, says the National City Bank. The distribution of this tin plate now exported extends to practically every part of the world. Of the 523 million lbs. exported in 1917, 64 million lbs. went to Argentina, 30 millions to India, 20 millions to the Dutch East Indies, from which much of the tin for its manufacture is imported, 11 millions to Straits Settlements, which supply an even larger quantity of the tin used in the manufacture, 23 million lbs. to China, 49 millions to Japan, 2 millions to Asiatic Russia, while even the United Kingdom, which ranks next to the United States as a manufacturer of tin plate, took in 1916, 54 million lbs. of our output and in 1915, 26 million lbs.

Edward L. da Roza, manager of the Elk Grove Winery, located near Sacramento, Cal., has offered to make a compromise settlement with the government for \$50,000 to have the charges against him removed. This winery was recently closed on the charge that the management was defrauding the government by using cancelled internal revenue stamps. Justus S. Wardell, collector of internal revenue, has referred the compromise offer to the authorities at Washington. In case the compromise amount is accepted the winery will not only be compelled to pay the \$50,000 offered, but \$20,000 additional in fines and penalties.

Under the direction of Justus S. Wardell, collector of internal revenue, with headquarters at San Francisco, Cal., whiskey valued at \$25,000 has been seized at the establishment of E. Martin & Co., Second and Folsom streets. Government officials declare that the firm has been selling "short" barrels of liquor. It is said that offers to compromise have been rejected by Washington officials and that the local collector has been instructed to prosecute.

The Spencer Kellogg & Sons Linseed Oil Co., with offices in the Monadnock Building, is planning to erect a large factory within the confines of the Greater San Francisco, probably in Oakland, Cal.

Trade Notes & Personals

The Carus Chemical Co., La Salle, Ill., permanganate of potash, has established an office in New York at No. 253 Broadway.

Herman B. Bercow, formerly with J. A. Van Brunt & Co., Inc., has opened offices as a broker at 130 Fulton Street, New York, and will deal in chemicals, drugs and dyestuffs.

Gum olibanum was held free of duty under paragraph 477, tariff act of 1913, in a decision by G. A. Hay, Board of General Appraisers of New York, on protest of J. L. Hopkins & Co., 100 William street.

A cablegram from Consul General Robert P. Skinner, at London, states that all cocoa butter imported into the United Kingdom after June 29 will be requisitioned by the Food Controller; also all cocoa butter manufactured in that country.

Arthur C. Trask, secretary and general sales manager of Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation, is expected back in New York early next week. During his six weeks' absence, Mr. Trask has visited in succession the Chicago, Cleveland, San Francisco and Seattle branches of his concern, and a number of cities in the Central States and the Far West.

The work of the Government in developing processes for the fixation of nitrogen is discussed at length in the new Year Book of the United States Department of Agriculture. In this discussion Frederick W. Brown, of the Bureau of Soils, speaks very encouragingly of a new process, involving the use of carbide, which appears to have advantage over the cyanamid methods, and which, through economies effected, may be able to operate successfully under American conditions.

The committee on cinder nuisance of the Down Town League has received a complaint against the National Aniline and Chemical Company made by the New York Steam Company, that its delicate machines and dies had been damaged by cinders from the chemical company's plant. The chemical company offered to permit any inquiry into its operation and expressed belief that its smokestack devices prevented exodus of cinders as much as possible. A committee was named to take up the matter with the Health Department.

Commercial failures of manufacturers of chemicals and drugs numbered three in May, 1918, and the liabilities amounted to only \$22,757. In paints and oils there were four failures and the total liabilities amounted to \$15,812. In 1917 there were five failures of drug and chemical firms in May, and in 1916, three failures. In May, 1917, there were three failures of firms manufacturing paints and oils, and in 1916, only one failure. Among traders in drugs and chemicals in May, 1918, there were 22 failures compared with 26 in May, 1917, and 42 in May, 1916. The liabilities of firms that failed in May, 1918, amounted to \$474,190. There was only one failure in the paint and oil trade compared with three in May, 1917, and five in May, 1916.

The Drug & Chemical Markets

GOOD DEMAND FOR ALL DRUGS

General Tendency of Prices is Upward, But Increased Supplies of Some Crude Materials Stimulate Production and a few Products Decline

There is a good inquiry for drugs and fine chemicals, but trading is hampered by scant supplies. On the other hand, increased receipts of some crude materials augmented production of a number of finished products, which caused a downward tendency in prices. Crude drug prices are tending upward. Medicinal gums are active and several notable price gains were established.

Flowers ruled steady. Many roots closed firmer, though a few varieties were easier. Seeds, herbs and leaves met with light trading. Coriander and cumin were steady while cardamoms are tending upward on a better export demand.

Sharp advances were established for cocaine hydrochloride, santonin crystals, tragacanth gums and oils of geranium, wormseed and bay. Antipyrine was lowered \$2 a pound. Thymol crystals are lower.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Original Packages)

Advanced

Amyl Acetate, 25c	Sabadilla Seed, 1c
Asafoetida Gum, Powdered, U. S. P., 10c	Saffron Flowers, Valencia, 25c
Cocaine Hydrochloride, \$1	Santonin Crystals, Powdered, \$7
Guaiac Gum, 4c	Sodium Benzoate, U. S. P., 15c
Mercury, Flasks, \$3	Sumac Berries, 1c
Oil of Bay, 35c	Tamarinds, 1c
Oil of Geranium, Bourbon, 50c	Tonka Beans, Angostura, 4c
Oil of Sassafras, Natural, 10c	Tragacanth, Aleppo Firsts, 30c
Oil of Wormseed, 25c	Uva Ursi Leaves, 1c
	Vanilla Beans, 10c

Declined

Angelica Root, 5c	Burlock Root, 4c
Antipyrine, \$2	Camphor, Refined 2c
Balsam, South American, 6½c	Oil of Spearmint, 10c
Belladonna Leaves, 15c	Thymol, Crystals, U. S. P., 30c

Amyl Acetate—Keener selling competition forced prices down 25c to \$5.10@\$.15 a gallon, in large drums. Absence of demand restricted sales of large invoices.

Anise Seed, Star—A routine demand and some selling pressure led to a decline of 1c to 27c@28c a pound.

Antipyrine—Prices were lowered \$2 to \$18@ \$19 a pound, in bulk, due to increased selling competition and a light inquiry.

Balsam, Copaiba—Lack of demand and increased offerings resulted in a decline in quotations of 5½c to 84½c@85c a pound for South American goods.

Bay Oil—With importations practically suspended and supplies here nearly depleted, prices scored a notable gain of 35c to \$2.75@\$3 a pound. Sales were limited to small quantities owing to light offerings.

Camphor, Japanese—In response to larger offerings and absence of demand, prices were lowered 2c to \$1.08@\$1.10 a pound for 2½ pound slabs, with the undertone easier.

Carbon Disulphide, Technical—Makers reduced quotations ½c to 9c@9½c a pound, in bulk for lots of 500 pounds, drums extra. Smaller inquiries and larger

production were the cause of the decline. Manufacturers cannot ship larger quantities than 500 pounds, owing to Interstate Commerce regulation.

Celery Seed—Absence of inquiries weakened prices, holder reducing quotations ¼c to 37½@38c a pound.

Cocaine Hydrochloride—Manufacturers raised prices \$1 to \$11.25 for crystals in bulk and \$11 an ounce for granulated. The rise was due to the smallness of stocks and scarcity of coca leaves.

Copaiba, South American—In some quarters sellers lowered quotations 5½c to 84½c@85c a pound, due to lack of demand.

Coriander Seed, Mogador—In response to selling pressure the price of unbleached was lowered ¾c to 14¼c@14½c a pound.

Chillies, Japanese—Although the trend is easy, holders were asking 17½c@18c a pound, which resulted in small sales.

Cream of Tartar—Makers are repeating 65½c a pound for U. S. P., and 65c a pound for powdered 99 per cent. The trend of the market is easy owing to larger offerings at 75c a pound for powdered.

Geranium Oil, Bourbon—Dealers raised prices 50c to \$8@\$8.50 a pound. The rise is based on scant supplies of crude material and of the oil.

Ginger, African—Lack of buying orders resulted in prices closing ¼c lower to 13¼c@14c a pound.

Glycerin, C. P.—A quiet tone pervades the market, refiners quoting 63c a gallon in drums. Second hands are offering parcels at lower quotations.

Guaiac Gum—Holders raised prices 4c to 94c@\$1 a pound, due to a further curtailment of powdered stocks.

Mercury—Owing to smaller arrivals from the coast, selling agents in most quarters raised prices \$3 to \$118@\$120, a flask of 75 pounds. Second hands are asking higher prices. Inquiries are light.

Nux Vomica—Some holders advanced quotations to 15c a pound, owing to the increased difficulty of replenishing stocks here. Scattered lots could have been obtained at 14½c a pound.

Oak Bark, Red, White—Diminishing supplies, culminated in price advances of 2c and 3c a pound to 7c@8c for red and white barks.

Pepper, Singapore, White—Trading is chiefly confined to export parcels. Domestic needs are fairly well supplied. Holders raised quotations ¼c to 33¾c@34c a pound.

Potassium Permanganate—Scant inquiries and an accumulation of supplies, coupled with keener selling competition, led to a reduction of 45c to \$3.05@\$3.15 a pound.

Quinine—Trading among second hands is quiet, and sellers quote \$1.05@\$1.10, while \$1 an ounce is being named in some quarters. Domestic makers continue to quote on the basis of 90c an ounce for sulphate in lots of 100-ounce tins.

Resorcin Crystals, U. S. P.—Makers lowered prices 25c to \$7.75@\$8 a pound, in response to freer selling and lower offerings by second hands.

Rosemary Oil—Higher markets abroad caused an upward trend of prices here. Holders in most quarters

repeated the quotation of 90c, while some sellers were asking \$1@ \$1.10 a pound.

Saccharin—Larger inquiries and diminishing stocks resulted in makers quoting an advance of \$1 to \$21@ \$21.50 for U. S. P. soluble and to \$22@ \$22.50 a pound for insoluble.

Saffron Flowers, Valencia—Smaller stocks, which curtailed offerings, led to a rise in price of 25c to \$15 @ \$15.50 a pound.

Santonin—Prices scored a sharp gain of \$7 to \$45 for crystals and \$45.50 a pound for powdered. Smallness of stocks and a larger demand are responsible for the rise.

Sassafras Oil, Natural—Handlers raised prices 10c to \$2.10@ \$2.15 a pound, in response to diminishing supplies and good inquiries.

Spearmint Oil—Lack of demand and larger offerings resulted in a decline of 10c to \$3.50@ \$3.60 a pound.

Sumac Berries—Absence of arrivals and limited supplies forced up prices 1c to 6c@ 7c a pound.

Tamarinds—A broader demand and diminishing supplies, resulted in a rise of 25c to \$4.95 for kegs and 1c to 9½c@ 10c a pound for supplies in barrels.

Tonka Beans—Smaller supplies drove up prices 4c to 94c@ \$1 a pound. Offerings are being made at 96c @ 97c a pound for Angostura.

Tragacanth, Aleppo No. 1—Holders raised prices 30c to \$2.70@ \$2.80 a pound, owing to extreme scarcity and uncertainty as to future arrivals.

Thymol—Prices continued weak under active selling resulting in a further decline of 20c to \$14@ \$14.20 a pound for crystals, U. S. P.

Uva Ursi Leaves—Smaller stocks and larger inquiries led to a further advance of 1c to 21c@ 24c a pound.

Vanilla Beans—Stronger primary markets and smaller stocks here resulted in higher prices. There was an advance of 10c to \$3.25@ \$3.50 a pound for cuts.

Wormseed Oil—Holders announced another advance of 25c to \$9.75@ \$10 a pound, based on meager stocks and a scarcity of crude material.

WOOD PRODUCTS PLANT IN TENNESSEE

It is expected that the new chemical plant at Syles, Tenn., will be completed by December, this year. The cost is estimated at \$1,300,000. The Bon Air Coal and Iron Corporation of Nashville is building the works. The completed factory will produce from 2,000 to 3,000 gallons of wood alcohol, 40,000 pounds of acetate of lime and 10,000 bushels of charcoal. All the alcohol and acetate of lime will be taken by the Government for the purpose of manufacturing explosives, while the output of charcoal will be burned in the Bon Air Coal & Iron company's iron furnace. This furnace will be blown in with a daily capacity of from 75 to 100 tons of charcoal iron after the completion of the \$150,000 improvements.

About \$800,000 is the cost of the construction and \$500,000 the cost of the machinery for the chemical plant. The main retort building will be of brick, steel and corrugated iron, 350 feet long by 80 feet wide. Other buildings are the office, dormitories, mess halls, 20-room hotel and 200 dwellings.

The E. I. du Pont De Nemours Company, Wilmington, Del., is said to have been awarded a contract by the Government for the construction of a large new powder packing plant in Henrico County, near Richmond, Va., the project to cost over \$2,000,000.

CUSTOMS RULING ON MEDICINALS

A customs decision was announced last week by the Treasury Department authorizing a change in practice in the classification of homotropine hydrobromide and other similar medicinal preparations composed in part of coal tar products, though not in chief value of such products. It has been the practice to assess such articles with duty as medicinal preparations and not to classify medicinals under the act of September 8, 1916, unless in chief value of coal tar.

The composition of homotropine hydrobromide is as follows: Tropine 39.35 per cent.; mandalic acid 37.95 per cent.; hydrobromic acid 22.75 per cent.

The mandalic acid constituent is prepared from coal tar products. It is proposed to change the classification to medicinals, dutiable at 30 per cent. ad valorem. The following are some of the medicinals to which this ruling will apply in addition to homotropine hydrobromide.

Eserine salicylate, theobromine salicylate, caffeine sodium benzoate, bismuth borophenate, guaiacol benzoate, and guaiacol salicylate.

NEW ZINC OXIDE PRICES

The New Jersey Zinc Company announces the following prices on American and French process zinc oxide, effective on contract for the third quarter of the year:

American Process

	Carloads	Less Carloads
Standard	10c	10¼c
Sterling	9¾c	10c
Superior	9¾c	9½c
Lehigh	9c	9¼c

French Process "Florence Brands"

	Carloads	Less Carloads
White seal	14c	14¼c
Green seal	13¾c	13¾c
Red seal	13c	13¼c

Contracts will be written at carload prices when at least a total of 20 tons of all grades is taken during the three months' period.

BIDS SOUGHT FOR LINSEED OIL

On June 18, bids will be opened for large quantities of raw and boiled linseed oil, for delivery at the various navy yards throughout the country. The items are as follows: 152,000 gallons raw linseed oil, in 8,000-gallon cars; 82,000 gallons raw, in 50-gallon drums; 3,600 gallons raw, in 10-gallon commercial cans; 61,000 gallons raw, in commercial 5-gallon cans and cases; 500 gallons boiled linseed oil, in 50-gallon drums; 1,000 gallons boiled, in 10-gallon commercial cans; 31,000 gallons boiled, in commercial 5-gallon cans and cases.

Bidders must give the name and address of the person or firm to whom empty drums are to be returned, and each drum must be stenciled with the name of material and name of manufacturer. All drums will be returned by the Government, at the contractor's expense, within six months after date of delivery of the material. All drums not returned within this period will be paid for.

Fritsche Brothers, 82 Beekman Street, New York, announce removal of their Boston office to the Board of Trade Building, and the appointment of A. W. McKey as manager, F. W. Atwood having resigned to take up other business.

Heavy Chemical Markets

CHEMICAL PRICES FIRM AND HIGHER

Caustic Soda and Soda Ash in Better Demand—Bleaching Powder Offered More Freely—Strong Inquiry for Alums—Acids Scarce and High

The tendency of prices is still upward. This condition applies to practically every item in the list except bleaching powder, which is now being offered freely with prices slightly lower for spot as well as future positions. Soda ash, as well as caustic soda have been in better demand during the interval, and despite the fact that prices named at the close are not materially higher, there is additional underlying strength to the situation, and the majority of large factors in the local market were predicting heavy buying soon.

The acid market is unusually tight. Offerings are few, and where there is spot material available holders are asking such high prices that consumers are buying only when it is absolutely imperative that they take on stocks to tide them over. Very little of the acids is available in the open market, and for the most part it appears that offerings will be still smaller. Occasionally quotations are heard in the open market on some of the acids, but when these are followed up it is found that the supplies reported as available have gone to consumers on contract.

Acetic acid, 28 per cent. is higher than a week ago. Glacial acetic also shows a sharp advance for whatever material is available, and at 66½¢ a pound, there is not a great deal to be had. The 70, as well as the 80 per cent. acetic was nominal at the close. Sulphuric acid has followed the general upward movement. It is almost impossible to locate any of 60 degree. The 66 degree brimstone has again advanced in the spot market, with offerings of oleum and battery limited in the spot market.

The demand for the various grades of alums has been steady. Aluminum sulphate has ruled steady, and there appears to be an upward trend to the situation. Considerable activity has been noted in the local market on copper sulphate and prices have been well maintained during the interval. Acetate of lead, caustic potash, and foreign and domestic prussiates of potash have held firm and trading has been limited to spot material.

Acid, Acetic—The present requirements of the Government for all varieties of acetic acid are so strong that practically the bulk of the production continues to go in that direction. Glacial acetic was quoted at the unusually high level of 65½¢ to 66½¢ a pound. The 28 per cent. test has taken a sharp advance and the prevailing prices were from 18½¢ to 19½¢ a pound. Small sales of the 56 per cent. have been noted at 27½¢ to 28¢ a pound, but it is hardly possible that these quotations would hold where large quantities were involved. The 70 and 80 per cent. materials are not offered on the open market, and prices on these two grades continue nominal.

Acid, Muriatic—At works sellers were quoting 1½¢ to 2¢ a pound for the 18 degree; 2¢ to 2½¢ for the 20 degree, and from 2½¢ to 3¢ a pound for the 22 degree. From a number of directions it was reported that comparatively large quantities of this acid were available at plants. Apparently producers have been unable to move stocks promptly owing to lack of tank cars and carboys.

Acid, Nitric—Aside from the 40 degree nitric the local situation continues nominal, as only small quantities of any of the other tests have been offered in the open market during the week. In one or two directions there have been offers of the 40 degree as low as 8¢ a pound, and at the same time some are holding at ½¢ higher, and even up to 9¢ a pound. Where prices on the 42 degree material have been obtainable sellers are asking 9½¢ a pound, and up.

Acid, Sulphuric—All grades of sulphuric continue in exceptionally heavy demand from consumers, but the Government is taking such large quantities that makers are apparently unable to meet the outside demand and take care of the Government's requirements at the same time. The pyrite material has been nominal for several weeks. There have been a few offers of the 66-degree brimstone and prices for these stocks have ranged in the neighborhood of \$40 a ton, sellers tanks, sellers works. Oleum on the spot has been quoted at \$60@\$65 a ton, drums included; although in some quarters higher prices have been heard for spot oleum.

Alums—Apparently there has been a slight upward tendency in the New York market on alums. There is a great deal of speculation among local dealers, but despite this fact the majority of conservative holders of spot stocks were quoting 4½¢@5¢ a pound for the ammonium lump; 9¢@10¢ a pound for the potassium lump; 20½¢@21½¢ a pound for the potassium chrome and 18½¢@19½¢ a pound for the ammonium chrome.

Aluminum Sulphate—From 3½¢ to 4¢ a pound appears to be the prevailing quotation for the high test, which is in stronger demand, while the low test, or commercial grade, continues to be held at 2½¢@2½¢ a pound. Those who are in a position to know state that the production of both grades is below normal on account of a shortage of labor.

Bleaching Powder—For bleaching powder in export drums 2½¢ a pound appears to be the prevailing price, although in some directions ¾¢ higher continues to be heard. For stocks in domestic drums there were free offerings at the close at 2¢ a pound, despite the fact that some were quoting ¾¢ a pound higher. The majority of large producers continue to curtail their output and so far as can be learned there has been no large accumulation of stocks.

Copper Sulphate—There is a strong consumer inquiry for spot material and business that has passed has been of fair volume. The regular traders in this market were quoting 9½¢ a pound and even higher for ordinary business. In one or two directions 8½¢ a pound was heard for the Nichols brand of large crystals. So far as can be learned stocks in the spot market have been sufficient to take care of the orders that have been placed.

Lead Acetate—Closing prices, in the main, were steady at 15¼¢@16¼¢ a pound for the brown sugar; 17½¢@17½¢ a pound for the white crystals; 16¢@16½¢ a pound for the broken cakes, and from 17¼¢@18½¢ a pound for the granulated. Large factors in this market say that supplies available on spot are not heavy, and in view of the many inquiries that are being received from all directions holders are not inclined to do a great deal of shading, regardless of quantity or buyer.

Potash, Caustic—The consumer demand for this material has improved considerably during the interval, and although supplies are not abundant they seem to be in sufficient quantity to take care of the orders that are being placed. Quotations for the high test material range from 83½¢ to 84¢ a pound, on spot, while the low test continues to be quoted 63¢@63½¢ a pound.

Potassium Prussiate—The domestic stocks of prussiate of potash are in steady demand from the majority of consumers, and prices are unusually firm at \$1.18@1.25 a pound for the yellow, and from \$2.85@2.95 a pound for the red. It is only occasionally that any offers are heard on the Japanese material and importers say that at this time there is nothing to indicate any improvement in the situation since the market is already in a sold-up condition on futures.

Soda Ash—Closing figures in this market for soda ash in bags was \$2.35@2.45 per hundred pounds, while for stocks in barrels spot prices were from \$2.80 to \$2.90 per hundred pounds. A good inquiry was noted and the spot market has been fairly active. So far as can be learned supplies of both bag and barrel material have been sufficient to take care of all orders promptly. For dense ash, however, there has not been a great deal of buying interest, and in single bags perhaps \$3.35 per hundred pounds, at works, could be done.

Soda, Caustic—Buying interest is apparently improving in this market for caustic soda and closing quotations were from \$4.50 to \$4.60 per hundred pounds, according to quantity. While it was stated that sales have passed as low as \$4.45 per hundred pounds, it is thought that the quantity involved at this figure was small. Users are inquiring about prices for over the balance of the year and the majority of makers are quoting \$4.80 per hundred pounds.

Sodium Nitrate—Around \$4.05 per hundred pounds appears to be the prevailing quotation. The consumer demand is strong and during the week stocks that have reached this country have been insufficient to take care of the orders.

HEARING ON CHEMICAL FUMES

Dr. Hermann H. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health received a statement from the General Chemical Company, at the hearing, last week regarding the fumes from New Jersey which annoy residents of Riverside Drive, New York, in which it was denied that any obnoxious odors had come from the General Chemical plant since January 1, 1916. The company officials said they were expending \$40,000 on a system to control the escaping fumes. Representatives of the Corn Products Company denied that any noxious fumes come from their plant.

Attorneys for the residents of Riverside Drive asked for a continuance of the hearings in order to introduce the evidence of experts and of New York policemen who had been taking notes of the conditions. The additional witnesses will be heard on July 1 at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third street, New York.

An amendment to the food control bill offered by Representative C. H. Randall, of California, would prohibit the use of food, fruits or feeds in the production of malt or vinous liquors for beverage purposes. If the amendment should pass and the agricultural bill so amended be signed by the President, permits would be necessary and bonds required for the purchase of wines and malt liquors for pharmaceutical use.

BUILDING 300 BY-PRODUCT OVENS

The H. Koppers Company announces that it has been awarded a contract by the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company for the construction of a by-product coke plant of 300 ovens. This plant will have a carbonizing capacity of approximately 2,000,000 tons per year, and will replace beehive coking capacity to that amount. The plant will be equipped for the recovery of ammonia in the form of ammonium sulphate, of tar and of benzol and toluol as pure products.

The ammonium sulphate and pure toluol from this plant will be sold to the Government for war purposes. The steel company proposes to use the gas in its steel plant operations.

It is also announced that the H. Koppers Company is to build two more batteries of by-product ovens for the plant of the Steel Corporation at Clairton, Pa. This will give the Steel Corporation a plant of 748 ovens, which when completed will be the largest by-product coke plant in the world. The plant of the Illinois Steel Company at Gary, Ind., which has recently added 140 Koppers ovens to its original installation of 560 ovens, is at present the largest by-product coke oven plant in the world.

SICILIAN EXPORTS TO U. S.

An increase of nearly \$1,000,000 is given in the value of the articles invoiced at the American consulate at Catania, Sicily, for the United States during 1917 compared with the preceding year. Almonds and essential oils show a good increase. The following were the principal articles invoiced, with their quantity and value:

Articles	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Citrate of lime, lbs.	8,324,325	\$2,012,298	6,579,150	\$1,964,198
Fruit:				
In brine, lbs.	1,624,106	40,286	1,995,404	99,240
Lemons, boxes	320,444	1,011,784	259,750	1,108,910
Olives, lbs.	2,314,500	135,610	1,493,111	101,606
Licorice, lbs.	1,716,300	122,294	1,958,621	197,240
Nuts:				
Almonds, lbs.	5,103,839	1,427,438	6,165,079	1,836,690
Filberts, lbs.	3,954,391	505,119	3,832,569	569,520
Pistachios, lbs.	130,782	61,613	125,735	72,220
Oils:				
Essential, lbs.	670,743	872,224	689,784	1,289,164
Sulphur-olive, lbs.	333,656	33,836	459,688	64,580
Pumice stone, lbs.	16,253,594	145,393	18,348,610	170,858

A new dye called shinnamu has been discovered by the general laboratory of the Korean Government. Shinnamu is extracted from a species of maple which is common to Corea. Experiments show that it is a very valuable coloring material and equally efficient in dyeing cotton, silk, wool or other textile fabrics.

Reports from London announce that the Board of Trade has granted licenses to L. B. Holiday & Co., Huddersfield, England, to use nineteen German patents, most of which are in the name of Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik, the remainder being assigned to Farben-fabriken Vorm. F. Bayer & Co., and Meister, Lucius & Bruning.

A consolidation of three well known New England wholesale drug firms was announced on Saturday. The firms which have merged are Brewer & Co. of Worcester, Mass.; the Carter, Carter & Meigs Co. of Boston, and Brewer & Co., Inc., of Fall River. The new corporation will be known as the Brewer Co., Inc., with headquarters in Worcester. It is incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts with a capital of \$1,500,000. Howard D. Brewer has been elected president and treasurer.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

DYEWOOD STOCKS RUNNING LOW

Sailings Less Frequent Owing to Submarine Activities—Egg Albumen in Strong Demand—Intermediates Higher—Crudes Quiet—Improvement in Benzoate of Soda

Day by day more trouble is experienced in getting dye bases and dyewoods into this country on account of shortage of steamer bottoms, coupled with the fact that recent submarine operations on this side of the Atlantic have caused fewer sailings. This condition has caused an advance in prices and apparently at the close the tendency was still upward. The demand is comparatively heavy at this time, and holders of spot materials are not inclined to shade prices materially regardless of buyer or quantity.

Although a fair quantity of Chinese egg albumen has reached the New York market, little of this material has appeared on the open market, the bulk of the supplies going into immediate consumption on standing contracts.

Stocks that are available are bringing higher prices than prevailed last week, and in sympathy there has also been an advance on imported blood, which is in scant supply. The market has held steady, with prices unchanged for spot and nearby cochineal. Cutch, especially the Rangoon, in boxes, is quoted at higher levels on account of the underlying strength in the local market. Divi divi is also scarce. Stocks afloat have not reached this port up to this writing, and factors say that the demand is at present so strong that these arrivals will not make any material difference in prices. Fustic has advanced, some importers holding as high as \$65 a ton for spot stocks in quantity. The demand for gambier is not pressing, but prices are firm. All grades of indigo closed firm. Logwood is in good demand.

Benzol has been quiet, with prices weak. Ball naphthalene is in steady demand and prices are firm. Quotations for the flake are slightly lower. Toluol in second hands continues to bring high prices, but new stocks that are being released by the Government are passing at the recently fixed figures.

Of the intermediates aniline oil and salts have been the leaders. Prices for spot stocks are higher this week in the face of a stronger demand. Benzoate of soda has improved slightly, but stocks are still sufficient to take care of more business.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods

Albumen—Spot quotations for the Chinese egg albumen have advanced to \$1.20@1.30 a pound, according to quantity and buyer. The imported blood is bringing as high as 95c a pound, although in small lots perhaps 90c a pound could be done on firm bids. Prices are unchanged for the domestic blood at 60c@65c a pound. All albumen continues in strong demand, especially the imported material, and most importers are booked far ahead.

Cochineal—Closing quotations were 62c@68c a pound for the silver Teneriffe on spot; 67½c@68c a pound for the rosy black, and 55c@55½c a pound for the gray black. The Madras kind continues to be quoted nominal. A steady demand has been reported from all directions for cochineal and large business has passed in the New York market during the interval. Dealers say that not in some time has there been the interest that is now shown in this product.

Cutch—A tight situation continues on the Rangoon cutch, in boxes, and holders of spot stocks have advanced their prices to 19½c@20½c a pound, according to quantity, while stocks for delivery are quoted at 16c@17½c a pound. The advance noted a week ago on the liquid continues to hold firm at 13¾c@14¾c a pound, and it is hardly probable that a great deal of shading could now be done on the above prices regardless of buyer or quantity. Arrivals of stocks at this port have been comparatively small during the week.

Divi Divi—From \$71 to \$74 a ton is the prevailing spot price for divi divi, which prices are a material advance from those of a week ago. Importers say that under present shipping conditions and in view of the increasing demand there is no reason to look for any downward movement in prices. Large business has passed in the New York market during the week, and the inquiry is unusually heavy concerning all forward positions, but importers are apparently unable to quote far ahead on account of the uncertainties concerning the arrival of stocks here from primary points.

Fustic—There is a strong demand from large consumers for all grades of fustic and the New York market remains in the same firm condition. In a number of quarters importers have advanced their price for the sticks on spot to \$40@65 a ton, according to quantity and point of origin. Holders of the 51-degree liquid are asking from 13c to 16c a pound. The chips are quoted at 6½c@7½c a pound, and the solid fustic at 24½c@25½c a pound. None of the above materials are in large spot supply.

Gambier—This item has been rather quiet during the week, but prices have been well maintained in view of a good inquiry. Occasionally there have been offers of spot stocks of common at 24c@25c a pound, but in the majority of instances importers are quoting 26¼c a pound, and up. Very little buying interest has been manifested on the cube material, and as a matter of fact there are only small quantities of the cubes in the New York market.

Indigo—The New York market has been quite active for all varieties of indigo, and with a good inquiry there continues considerable underlying strength to the local situation. Closing figures were firm at \$2.75 @ \$3.00 a pound for the Oudes; \$2.50@3.00 a pound for the Bengal; \$2.75@2.90 a pound for the Guatemala; \$1.10@1.40 a pound for the Madras, and 24c@26c a pound for the paste.

Logwood—It is reported in this market that the War Trade Board will limit the quantity of logwood that may be brought into this country and for that reason holders of spot stocks in the New York market are asking comparatively high prices for stocks on hand at this time. It is doubtful if there could be any shading now below \$41 a ton. Logwood chips on spot already show an advance and in most directions the price was 2½c@3¼c a pound. The solid material is unchanged at 19c@22c a pound, according to quantity; the 51-degree Twaddle 10½c@11¼c a pound, and the crystals 20c@25c a pound.

Coal-tar Crudes

Benzol—Practically no buying interest has been manifested in benzol and prices closed somewhat weaker. It is said that 25c a gallon could now be done for

spot materials, and this is the lowest figure that has been named in this market for a long time. Despite this, however, there are some who are still asking 26c @27c a pound, drums extra. There are large supplies available in the spot market.

Naphthalene—The ball material has been active during the week with prices ranging from 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c to 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound. There are some holders who are asking 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for spot and nearby stocks. Supplies of naphthalene balls are only moderate. The demand for the flake material has not been particularly strong and in a number of directions lower prices are heard. Sales have passed at 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c @9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound, which was apparently the prevailing quotation at the close. A number of factors say that considerably more business could be handled, and because the inquiry is not especially active, there was not a great deal of underlying strength to the situation.

Phenol—From 49c to 51c a pound have been the prevailing prices in the New York market for phenol on the spot. Offerings have been made comparatively freely, but there has not been a great deal of buying interest noted. The inquiry is only moderate for phenol at the present time, and perhaps on firm bids the above prices could be shaded. It appears that the large consumers have sufficient stocks at this time to take care of their immediate requirements.

Toluol—Where resale lots of toluol have occurred in the New York market the price has ranged from \$5.00 a gallon up, but where stocks are now released by the Government the price is \$1.50@1.55 a gallon, the quotation recently fixed by the War Industries Board, at Washington. There is a steady demand for toluol, but trading is limited entirely to the quantity of spot material available, which is said to be small.

Intermediates

Acid H—A steady condition has been reported in the New York market for H acid, and prices for spot stocks are from \$2.75 to \$3.10 a pound, according to quantity. It is said that not in a long time has there been the interest that is now shown on this material. The inquiry is active and on future business the majority of factors are quoting at comparatively high levels. Supplies, it is reported, are still sufficient to take care of the business being placed.

Acid, Naphthionic—A fair volume of trading between producers and consumers has been reported during the week, and not a great deal of material is reaching the open market. Supplies are said to be sufficient to handle the business being placed. On spot the prevailing price has been \$1.35@1.45 a pound for the refined, and \$1.10@1.20 a pound for the crude.

Acid, Sulphanilic—Consumers are showing more interest in this product at the present time and producers are said to be increasing their output again in order to take care of the business now being booked. The refined is quoted at 42c@44c a pound, while the price generally heard for the crude is 30c@32c a pound. No shortage of supplies is reported.

Aniline Oil and Salts—The demand for both the oil and the salts is heavier than has been reported for a number of months and prices continue to advance. Supplies are dwindling and in the spot market the oil is firmly quoted at 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@27c a pound, drums extra, while the price of the salts is 33c@35c a pound, which is a material advance over the quotation of a week ago. The inquiry is unusually strong.

Benzoate of Soda—A slight improvement is reported and prices closed at \$3.35@3.60 a pound, the wide range being due to speculation among dealers. It is said there is a better inquiry and this has caused some

holders to advance their price on forward positions. The acid is quoted at \$3.50@4.00 a pound. There has been a fairly brisk movement of the last named material.

Dimethylaniline—From 70c to 74c a pound continues to be the prevailing quotation on whatever spot material there is in this market. The demand is in excess of the supply, and in view of the heavy inquiry it is hardly probable that the above prices could be shaded.

Para-Toluidine—This product has been active during the week and prices show a slight advance. Spot was quoted at \$2.10@2.30 a pound, according to quantity. The ortho toluidine is likewise of more interest to consumers and closing prices were from \$1.10 to \$1.30 a pound.

CLASSIFICATION OF DYES FROM INDIGO

In a decision by the Board of United States General Appraisers the collector's assessment of duty on certain coal tar colors imported by A. Klipstein & Co. is affirmed. In this ruling Judge Brown writes as follows:

"The issue involved in this case is whether coal tar color dyes are free of duty under paragraph 514, Act of 1913, as 'dyes obtained from indigo,' as claimed in the protests, or whether said dyes were properly classified under paragraph 20, Act of 1913, providing for coal tar colors or dyes at 30 per cent. ad valorem.

"At the trial the claim was limited to merchandise described as Ciba Brown R. Paste.

"On behalf of the importers, testimony was taken by the deposition of the chemist and director of the manufacturing company in Basle, Switzerland. The witness, by his answers to interrogatories and cross-interrogatories, showed that the merchandise, the classification of which is in dispute, was manufactured from an indigoid, that is, from a substance containing the color group of indigo, known as Diamidoindigo. This substance is then brominated, the bromine replacing certain atoms.

"In the case of the United States v. Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacker (7 C. A. R. 391; 32 Treas., Dec. 89), the court held that the provision for 'dyes obtained from indigo' covered only dyes manufactured from indigo itself and did not include similar dyes, or dyes precisely alike, in the manufacture of which the complete indigo formula did not exactly appear.

"Upon the frank admission of the witness that this merchandise was not made directly from commercial indigo, and that in the manufacture the technical formula of indigo itself did not appear, we hold that it was properly excluded from free entry.

"The protests are therefore overruled."

CHANGE IN GAS STANDARD

Change in the stand of manufactured gas was virtually agreed upon at a public conference of public utilities commissioners with Mark L. Regua, director of the oil division of the United States fuel administration, last week.

The plan proposed at the conference was to make the British thermal unit standard of 528 universal in this country in order to further reduce the consumption of oil. This standard already prevails in Massachusetts, but is much higher in other parts of the country.

Representatives of the public utilities commissions of New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Wisconsin, New Hampshire and Massachusetts were present, together with representatives of the War Department, council of national defense and the war service committees of the gas-making industry.

The Foreign Markets

EXPECT INTERVENTION IN DRUG AUCTIONS

Many Buyers Have Withdrawn From London Market—Aloes, Nux Vomica and Strychnine Higher—Honey, Salicylates and Phenacetin Lower

(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, June 11—Dealings in formaldehyde are to be prohibited by the Government. The Drug Auctions are seriously affected by a quite general fear of the Food Controller's intervention. Many buyers have withdrawn from the market and importers hesitate to do much forward buying. These conditions have induced a quiet condition in the market.

Strychnine is a shilling up. Honey is 25 shillings lower. Senna leaves are steady.

Prices are higher for antimony tartrate, Jamaica sarsaparilla, Jamaica wax, hexamine, Curacao aloes and nux vomica.

There is a firmer tendency in oil of sandalwood and lemon oil. Chinese cantharides is easier. Coca leaves are lower.

On repeated enquiries we are informed by the War Trade Department that quantities of even 1,000 ounces of quinine cannot be permitted for export at present. Until further orders, therefore cable enquiries sent here only result in delay and loss in charges. The Government, it is understood, will take over the recent arrivals of 300,000 ounces of Java sulphate. Small spot lots realize 3s 5d to 3s 6d per ounce.

Ginger is decidedly better and a good business has been passing in Jamaica good common at 112s 6d per cwt. medium to good 115s to 125s, Japan 87s 6d, Sierra Leone 90s per cwt.

Aspirin is now being turned out in larger quantities by our makers and the price is on the easy side at 12s 3d per pound.

Saccharin is at present under a cloud as far as domestic makes are concerned owing to the Government wanting all the raw materials for war purposes. America has evidently well repaid importers here who had supplies coming forward. The price, duty paid, is about 400s per pound. The duty is now 132s per pound for 550 thus making 265s per pound in bond the price asked by importers.

Salicylates are lower as was to be expected owing to new and inexperienced makers entering into far forward contracts at unremunerative prices which until out of the way will prevent this product being handled on a normal basis for some time to come.

Phenaetin—Owing to arrivals from your side our market is lower and quotations irregular up to 26s to 26s 6d per pound.

SWISS PROFITS IN DYESTUFFS

The Sandoz Chemical Works Company, Basle, which is among the leading Swiss manufacturers of coal tar colors, is paying a dividend of 25 per cent. and a bonus of 100 per cent. The Society for Chemical Industry, Basle, the largest of the Swiss dyestuff firms, shows a net profit of £409,000 for the half year, as against £504,000 for the previous year, and is paying a dividend of 12½ per cent. as against 25 per cent. and a bonus of 25 per cent. last year, and is also giving the shareholders one new share for every four shares now held. Before the war the average profit was about £200,000 and the dividend 16 per cent.

SWANSEA TRADE WITH U. S.

Large quantities of sulphur ores are imported at Swansea, Wales.

Sulphur ores, chiefly iron and copper pyrites, are used largely for smelting purposes in the various metallurgical works. The imports in 1916 reached the record figure of 116,695 tons, and in 1917 declined to 27,552 tons. In 1913 the imports amounted to 63,456 tons. The increase in 1916 was due to large extensions made to the smelting works, the rapid decline in 1917 to the shortage of tonnage. Sulphur ores used in Swansea are imported chiefly from Spain.

Figures of the direct imports from the United States by sea into Swansea during 1917 are not available.

The exports to the United States declared at the Swansea consulate during 1917 were the lowest on record, being valued at only \$79,350, compared with \$3,100,600 in 1907, \$181,500 in 1913, \$553,720 in 1914, \$305,370 in 1915, and \$178,120 in 1916.

The following table shows the values of the declared exports to the United States in 1907, 1913, 1915, 1916, and 1917:

Articles	Years ended December 31—				
	1907	1913	1915	1916	1917
Abrasive materials: Rottenstone	\$750	\$210	\$1,130	\$930	\$1,230
Chemicals:					
Acids, oxalic	47,930	25,110	4,020	.....	.....
Ammonia, muriate of	600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arsenic	19,150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cobalt, oxide of	28,520	.....	.....	3,700	.....
Lead, antimonial	14,460	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nickel sulphates	10,650	13,370	25,450	7,520	29,960
Other chemicals unspecified..	6,900	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal and coke:					
Coal, anthracite	80,020	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fuel, manufactured	3,480	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper:					
Bars and ingots	39,960	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matte	63,920	.....	.....	.....	.....
Regulus .....	.....	.....	20,830	87,600	46,310
Scale	4,770	59,620	9,960	.....	.....
Iron and steel:					
Black plates .....	.....	1,320	.....	.....	.....
Ferromanganese	26,060	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ladles	1,840	.....	.....	1,660	1,850
Ternplates .....	.....	170	.....	2,000	.....
Tin plates	2,755,900	53,890	25,350	.....	.....
Metals: Ferrovandium	29,390	.....	.....	.....	.....
Timbert Tin-plate boxes	580	.....	.....	.....	.....

EXPORTS FROM BARCELONA TO U. S.

The articles invoiced at the American consulate general at Barcelona, Spain, for the United States increased from a total value of \$6,818,192 for 1916 to \$8,081,991 for 1917. This increase was due principally to the greater shipments of chemicals and drugs, cork and manufactures, olive oil, and other articles. The following were some of the principal articles invoiced during the past two years, according to returns submitted by Consul General Carl Bailey Hurst, at Barcelona:

Articles	1916		1917	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines:				
Argols	2,147,561	\$320,889	1,227,663	\$159,498
Glycerin, crude	1,502,277	522,966	255,418	99,034
Licorice paste	874,538	135,693	761,862	208,989
Licorice root	994,525	73,935	3,400,654	371,600
Lime tartrate	237,217	34,680	556,359	75,268
Potash, carbonate	405,944	60,337	567,638	87,628
Cork, and manufactures:				
Cork paper .....	.....	137,278	.....	21,992
Disks for bottles	259,373	207,551	345,994	288,494
Insulations, in slabs .....	.....	.....	2,767,304	131,692
Shavings and waste	37,731,355	425,935	41,781,008	568,038
Stoppers	147,750	122,959	209,590	181,988
Olive oil	as 04,411	594,436	as 1,320,094	1,869,972
aGallons.				

FOREIGN TRADE EXPERTS WANTED

At the request of the Department of Commerce the U. S. Civil Service Commission, on June 27, will hold examinations for five Special Agents—three to investigate South American markets, one each for textiles; paints and varnishes; and drugs, dyestuffs and chemicals—two to investigate Far East markets, one for industrial machinery and one for construction materials.

In order to be admitted to an examination the applicant must satisfy the Commission he is qualified as an expert in his particular line and has had ample experience in a responsible position. No language tests will be given for the Far Eastern position, but for those in South America, Spanish is a requisite and extra credit will be given for Portuguese. Applications will be considered from men only, U. S. citizens, twenty-five years old or over. Ability to address public gatherings is a desirable qualification.

The duties of appointees to all these positions will be to obtain information concerning the demand in foreign markets for the particular line which they are to study, and to present the data obtained in straightforward, readable reports, which will enable American manufacturers and exporters to plan campaigns for the sale of American goods in the markets investigated.

The salaries will not exceed \$10 per day for every day in the year. In addition all transportation expenses will be paid and \$4 a day allowed for living expenses.

Persons who meet the requirements and desire this examination should apply for form 1312, stating title of examination, to U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or secretary of the United States Civil Service Board at Boston, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Ga., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, St. Paul, Minn., Seattle, Wash., San Francisco, New York City, New Orleans, La., or St. Louis, Mo.

TANNING BICHROMATES IN DENMARK

To supply the shortage of tanning bichromates caused by the cessation of imports from Germany, three new plants have undertaken the manufacture of these materials in Denmark, according to the United States commercial agent Norman L. Anderson. The one at Roskilde is operated by the Jorgen Winther chrome-leather factory and uses a process invented by Iwan Clausen, one of the company's engineers. This Roskilde factory is now supplying practically the whole chrome-sulphate consumption of the Danish leather industry. A limited company, "Chromium," has been organized near Christiania for the exploitation of this same process, and a factory has also been built in Malmo by the Svenska Chromatfabriken. All three factories have been equipped by the Danish engineering firm of F. L. Smith & Co. The chrome ore is obtained from Norway, where it is found in large quantities, especially in Romsdalen. It is one of the materials coming under the exchange-of-goods agreement between Norway and Denmark.

Under the Government plan for the amalgamation of the British Dyes, Ltd., and Levenstein's the new company is to give half in 7 per cent non-cumulative preference shares and half in 8 per cent. preferred. Goodwill and current accounts will be paid for in deferred shares. The Board of Trade will supervise prices and the control will be strictly British. Dividends are limited to eight per cent. until the advances made by the Government are repaid.

WAR RISK RATES FROM LONDON LOWER**U-Boat Operations Have No Effect Upon Steamer Freight Rates From the Other Side—Delay in Cables, However, Causes Uneasiness**

(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, June 11—The official war risk rate on cargoes is today 45s per cent. by British steamers from London to New York and London to Canadian ports. This is a considerable reduction on recent rates and is a fair criterion of the view held by our Treasury of the present activity of U-boats. Steamer freights are lower from here to New York than on the homeward passage but dock charges, warehouse dues and rents have by notice received today from the port of London authority been advanced by further 15 per cent., that is from the former rate of 50 per cent. increase on pre-war charges to 65 per cent. to be reckoned as from May 21.

The final reports just published of the representative Committee on Commercial and Industrial Policy after the war contain a subordinate section on drugs. One important suggestion is therein thrown out, viz., that for a period of three years from the end of the war, the importation "from whatever source," of certain drugs should be prohibited except under license. This is plainly aimed at protection against the entry of enemy products via Switzerland and other neutral countries where it is known arrangements have been already elaborated for the handling of German synthetics and their exportations under a non-enemy dissembling "cachet."

Considerable surprise and disappointment is being constantly met with at the delays and total absence of replies from your side to cables from here. It is suggested here that as there is now a double censorship—London and New York—undue delay in cables asking for instructions or giving them, anent the covering of war risk on shipments, may lead to disastrous results to all concerned in a transaction and the apportionment of blame and responsibility placed in doubt.

Apocryphal of cablegrams it does not appear to be generally known that "deferred" messages are now, after a long interval, again being accepted over the Western Union System, whereas "full rate" messages only are taken by the Commercial Company. The "Deferred" rate is 4½ pence per word as against "Full Rate" 1s per word—and the welcome facility of cabling any small number of words is now granted at the "deferred rate" whereas formerly a minimum of 12 words was imposed.

The following explanation was given by officials at the headquarters of the U. S. Cable Censors Bureau in the Commercial Cable Building, 20 Broad Street:

"The rigid censorship now being enforced on both sides of the Atlantic accounts for the delays to which cablegrams are subject at present. At various times, according to the discretion of the censor, news and business messages are held subject to verification, naturally increasing considerably the time necessary for transmission.

"At the present time, largely due to conditions occasioned by the war, the volume of business being handled is a great deal larger than ever before, and the excessive number of despatches now being filed may be given as another reason for the delays."

A Bohemian paper relates that recently the municipality of Gablonz bought 6,000 kegs of honey for sale to the public, but that on examination 40 per cent. of the substance was found to consist of glue.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls. bulk lb.	.80	— .81
Acetone .....	.25 1/4	— .25 3/4
Acetphenetidin	3.75	— 4.25
*Aconitine, 1/4-oz. vials	—	—
Agar Agar, See Isinglass.	—	—
No. 1 .....	.63	— .64
No. 2 .....	.57	— .58
No. 3 .....	.51	— .52
Alcohol 188 proof	—	4.93
190 proof, U.S.P.	—	4.95
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.	—	5.00
Wood, ref. 95 p.c. ....	.90 1/2	— .92
97 p.c. ....	.93 1/2	— .94
Denatured, 180 proof. ....	.67	— .69
188 proof .....	.69	— .70
Aldehyde	1.25	— 1.45
Almonds, bitter .....	.41	— .45
Sweet .....	.28	— .29
Meal .....	.35	— .37
Aloin, U. S. P., powd. ....	.95	— .98
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals)	—	—
Ambergris, black	10.00	— 14.00
Grey	24.00	— 27.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst. lb.	.80	— .85
Benzonate, cryst. U. S. P. lb.	—	11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	—	1.20
Bromide, gran., bulk .....	.75	— .76
Carb.Dom., U.S.Kegs., powd. lb.	.12	— 12 1/2
Hypophosphite	—	2.15
Iodide	—	4.20
Molybdate, Pure	—	7.00
Muriate, C. P. ....	.45	— .45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P. ....	.25	— .26
Gran. ....	.54	— .54
Oxalate, Pure	—	1.15
Persulphate	—	1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic) .....	.50	— .60
Salicylate	1.60	— 1.65
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums. gal.	5.10	— 5.13
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony) .....	.18	— .20
Needle powder .....	.13	— .14
Sulphur .....	.35	— .32
Antipyrine, bulk	18.00	— 19.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride .oz.	—	31.20
Areca Nuts .....	.39	— .40
Powdered .....	.44	— .45
Argols .....	.16	— .18
*Arsenic, red .....	.65	— .66
White .....	.09 1/2	— .10
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	37.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	37.50
Balm of Gilead Buds .....	.37	— .50
*Barium Carb. prec., pure	—	—
*Chlorate, pure	—	—
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	3.50	— 3.60
St. Thomas	3.80	— 4.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	—	—
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes	—	—
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz. c.v.oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)	—	—
Bismuth, Citrate U.S.P.	—	3.50
Salicylate	—	3.35
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	—	3.50
Subgallate	—	3.50
Subiodide	—	5.60
Subnitrate	—	3.30
Tannate	—	3.15
Borax, in bbls., crystals. ....	.07 3/4	— .08 1/4
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs. ....	.08 1/4	— .09
Bromine, tech., bulk .....	.75	— .76
Burgundy Pitch .....	.04 1/2	— .05
*Imported	—	—
*Nominal.	—	—

WHERE TO BUY

SODIUM SULPHIDE FUSED & CRYSTALS ACETANILIDE, U.S.P. SPOT DELIVERY

CAREX CO. 309 Broadway, N.Y.C.

To take the place of Glycerine
USE

NULOMOLINE "T.P."

(About one-fifth the cost of Glycerine)

An Eminent Chemist Says:

"The great value of NULOMOLINE 'T.P.' lies in the fact that it possesses to a greater degree—much more so than any substance known—the most valuable and peculiar properties of glycerine; i. e., hygroscopicity, viscosity or body-giving power, solvent and preservative action at least in the concentrated form; in fact, all of the physical properties of glycerine excepting only its lubricating action"

As a matter of economy, all manufacturers should replace their glycerine with NULOMOLINE "T.P." wherever it is possible. Manufactured by

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Distributed by

W. J. BUSH & CO., Inc.

100 William Street, New York City

Cadmium Bromide, crystals. lb.	4.20	— 4.25
Iodide	—	4.40
Metal sticks	1.90	— 1.95
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	12.50	— 13.50
Hydrobromide	10.70	— 12.00
Citrate, U.S.P.	8.00	— 8.05
Phosphate	14.00	— 15.00
Sulphate	15.00	— 16.00
Calcium Glycerophosphate. lb.	1.85	— 1.90
*Hypophosphite, 100 lbs. lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Iodide	—	4.10
Phosphate, Precip. ....	.34	— .35
S. lphocarbonate	—	1.40
Calomel, see Mercury.	—	—
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. bk. lb.	—	1.11 1/2
Square of 4 ounces	—	1.12 1/2
16's in 1-lb. carton	—	1.15
24's in 1-lb. cartons	—	1.13 1/2
32's in 1-lb. cartons	—	1.15
Cases of 100 blocks.	—	1.12
Japan, refined, 2 1/2-lb. slabs lb.	1.08	— 1.10
Monobromated, bulk	3.50	— 3.60
Cantharides, Chinese .....	.95	— 1.00
Powdered	1.20	— 1.25
Russian	4.25	— 4.50
Powdered	4.45	— 4.70
Carbon disulphide, tech 500	—	—
lbs bulk .....	.09	— .09 1/2
Casein, C. P. ....	.45	— .49
Cerium Oxalate .....	.60	— .62
Chalk, prec. light, English. lb.	.04 1/2	— .04 3/4
Heavy .....	.03 1/2	— .05
Chloral Hydrate, U. S. P.	—	—
crystals, bottles incl'd, 100 lb. lots	—	1.43
Charcoal Willow, powdered. lb.	.04	— .04 1/2
Wood, powdered .....	.06	— .07
Chlorine, liquid .....	.15	— .23
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P. lb.	.63	— .65
Chrysarobin, U. S. P.	6.25	— 6.45
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals. oz.	—	1.06
*Nominal.	—	—

Cinchonine, Alk., crystals. oz.	—	61
Sulphate	—	35
Cinnabar	—	3.45
Civet	2.50	— 2.70
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison). lb.	.45	— .49
Oleate .....	.85	— .96
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran.	—	11.00
cryst., bulk	—	11.25
Cocoa Butter, bulk .....	.32	— .33
Cases, fingers .....	.38	— .39
Codeine, Alk., Bulk	—	9.15
Nitrate, Bulk	—	8.20
Phosphate, Bulk	6.80	— 6.85
Sulphate, Bulk	7.30	— 7.35
Colloidal, U.S.P., 1-lb. cans lb.	.45	— .46
Colocynth, Trieste, whole. lb.	.34	— .37
Pulp, U.S.P. ....	.48	— .49
Spanish Apples .....	.28	— .34
Copper Chloride, pure cryst. lb.	—	70
Oleate, mass, 1-oz. jars, 20 p.c.	—	1.65
Corrosive, Sublimate, see Mercury.	—	—
Cotton Soluble .....	.78	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	31.00	— 32.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P. lb.	—	.65 1/2
Powdered, 99 p.c.	—	.65
Cresosote, U.S.P.	1.85	— 1.95
*Carbonate	26.00	— 27.50
Cresol, U.S.P. ....	.18	— .19
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste. lb.	.41	— .42
Jewelers large	1.25	— 1.30
Small	—	1.20
French .....	.37	— .39
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	2.90	— 3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass. ....	.34	— .61
Reeds	4.70	— 4.80
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials. ga.	—	2.75
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr. vials	—	1.85
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	—	—
Ergot, Russian .....	.89	— .95
Spanish .....	.89	— .95
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	—	.27
Washed	—	.32
U. S. P., 1880	—	.35
Eucalyptol	1.34	— 1.40
Formaldehyde, Sol. ....	.19	— .20
Gelatin, silver	1.30	— 1.39
*Gold	—	—
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	—	—
Drums and bbls., added. lb.	—	.63
C.P. in cans	—	.64
Dynamite, drums included. lb.	.63	— .64
Saponification, loose. ....	.48 1/2	— .49
Soap, Lye, loose .....	.43 1/2	— .44
Grains of Paradise	2.50	— 2.75
Guaiacol, liquid	19.90	— 21.75
Guarana	1.00	— 1.05
*Haarlem Oil, bottles	7.45	— 8.00
Hexamethylenetetramine	1.05	— 1.15
Hops, N. Y., 1917 prime. ....	.45	— .50
Pacific Coast, 1917, Prime lb.	.23	— .24
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots	—	—
4-oz. bottles	—	7.50
12-oz. bottles	—	16.50
16-oz. bottles	—	20.00
Hydroquinone	2.70	— 3.90
Ichthyol	—	—
Iodine, Resublimed	4.25	— 4.30
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	—	5.00
Crystals	—	5.53
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.	—	1.00
Phosphate U.S.P.	—	.99
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	—	.99
Isinglass, American .....	.80	— .81
Russian	5.45	— 6.00
See Agar Agar	—	—
Kamala, U. S. P.	3.20	— 3.25
Kola Nuts West Indies. ....	.18 1/2	— .19
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P. lb.	.34	— .39
Anhydrous, cans .....	.44	— .49
Lead Iodide, U.S.P.	—	2.95
Licorice, Mass, Syrian .....	.29	— .30
*Sticks, bbls. Corigliano. ....	.49	— .50
Lupulin, U. S. P.	2.50	— 3.00
Lycopodium, U. S. P.	1.70	— 1.80
*Nominal.	—	—

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Magnesium Carbonate, kegs lb.	.19	— .20
Glycerophosphate	1.65	— 4.55
Hypophosphite	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	—	— 4.85
Oxide, tins light	—	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	—	— 2.15
Salicylate	1.30	— 1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, tech	100-lbs.	3.37 — 3.45
U. S. P.	100-lbs.	3.62 — 3.85
Manganese Glycerophos	1.65	— 4.70
Hypophosphite	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	—	— 4.85
Peroxide .....	.75	— .80
Sulphate, crystals .....	.60	— .67
Manna, large flake .....	.89	— .94
Small flake .....	.70	— .75
Menthol, Japanese	3.30	— 3.55
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	—	— 118.00
Bisulphate	—	— 1.50
Blue Mass	—	— .83
Powdered	—	— .85
Blue Ointment, 30 p. c.	—	— .86
50 p. c.	—	— 1.18
Calomel, American	—	— 1.91
Corrosive Sublimate cryst. lb.	—	— 1.76
Powdered, Granular	—	— 1.71
Iodide, Green	—	— 4.20
Red	—	— 2.10
Yellow	—	— 2.10
Red Precipitate	—	— 2.20
Powdered	—	— 2.20
White Precipitate	—	— 2.25
Powdered	15.00	— 17.00
Methylene Blue, medicinal ..	.16	— .19
Milk, powdered	17 1/2	— 19 1/2
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums lb.	—	— 11.80
Morphine, Acet. bulk	—	— 11.80
Sulphate, bulk,	—	— 15.90
Diacetyl, Hydrochloride, 5-oz.	—	— .32
cans	—	— .15
Moss, Iceland	12.00	— 12.25
Irish	23.75	— 24.75
Musk, pods, Cab	18.50	— 18.95
Quinquina	33.40	— 34.00
Druggists	—	— 29.75
Synthetic	—	— 30.00
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.	—	— .22
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate lb.	—	— .27
Sulphate	—	— .27
Novocain (See Procaine)	1 1/4	— .15
Nux Vomica, whole .....	.38	— .39
*Powdered	—	— 23.75
*Opium, cases, U. S. P.	—	— 26.00
Granular	—	— 25.00
Powdered, U.S.P.	1.50	— 1.55
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	4.80	— 5.00
Papain	3.10	— 3.60
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	.43	— .44
Paris Green, kegs .....	.06	— .07
Petrolatum, light amber bbls. lb.	.09	— .10
Cream White .....	.10	— .11
Lily White .....	.13	— .14
Snow White	6.00	— 6.25
Phenolphthalein	—	— 1.70
*Phosphorus, yellow	—	— 1.80
Red	16.00	— 20.00
Pilocarpine	13.00	— 18.00
Piperin .....	.85	— .95
Poppy Heads	1.50	— 1.55
Potassium acetate	1.20	— 1.40
Bicarb.	—	— .60
Bisulphate .....	.75	— .85
C. P.	1.35	— 1.36
Bromide, (bulk, gran.)	—	— 1.05
Chromate, crystals, yellow,	—	— 1.60
tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10	—	— 1.45
Citrate, bulk	2.15	— 2.20
Glycerophosphate, bulk	—	— 3.75
Hypophosphite, bulk	—	— .25
Lactophosphate	3.05	— 3.15
Potassium, U.S.P.	2.90	— 2.95
Salicylate, C.P.	1.11	— 1.16
Tartrate, powdered	1.31	— 1.32
Procaine, 5 gr. bottles	7.00	— 7.50
5 gr. bottles	1.50	— 1.60
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz. tins ..	—	— .90
50-oz. tins	—	— .91
25-oz. tins	—	— .92
5-oz. tins	—	— .94
1-oz. tins	—	— .98
Second Hands	1.05	— 1.10
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins	—	— .94
*Amsterdam	—	— .94
*German	—	— .94
*Java	—	— .94
*Nominal.	—	— .94

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Quinine, Bisulphate, 100 oz.

tins	—	— .90
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins oz.	—	— 1.75
Sulphate, tins	—	— .70
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins oz.	—	— .80
Sulphate, tins	—	— .40
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P.	7.75	— 8.00
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs. lb.	—	— 43 1/2
Powdered, bbls.	—	— .43
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	21.00	— 21.50
U.S.P., Insoluble	22.00	— 22.50
Salicin, bulk	16.00	— 17.00
Salol, U.S.P., bulk	—	— 1.50
Sandalwood	—	— .60
Ground	—	— .65
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	—	— 45.00
Powdered	—	— 45.50
Scammony, resin	—	— .33 1/2
Powdered	—	— .34
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	—	— .62 1/2
Silver Nitrate, 500-oz. lots. oz.	—	— .34
Soap, Castile, white, pure	—	— .17
Marseilles, white	—	— .17
Green, pure	—	— .14
Ordinary	—	— .15
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure lb.	—	— .12
Ordinary	—	— .13
Sodium Acetate, U.S.P. gran. lb.	—	— 4.25
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.	4.20	— 4.25
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls. lb.	—	— .03 1/2
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	—	— .65
Cacodylate	2.50	— 3.50
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev.	—	— .50
crystals, c. b. 10	—	— .50
Granular c. b. 10	—	— .67
Citrate, U.S.P., cryst.	—	— 2.15
Granular, U.S.P.	—	— 1.10
Glycerophosphate, crystals. lb.	—	— 1.10
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	—	— 1.10
Iodide, bulk	—	— .13
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	—	— .17
Recryst.	—	— .25
Dried	—	— .110
Salicylate, U.S.P.	1.10	— 1.20
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	—	— .12
Tungstate	—	— .27
Spermaceti, blocks	—	— .45
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P.	—	— .47
Aromatic, U. S. P.	—	— .48
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P.	—	— 1.65
Ether Comp.	—	— 3.60
Storax, liquid cases	—	— 4.60

Strontium Bromide, bulk .....	.75	— .76
Iodide, bulk	—	— 3.50
Nitrate	—	— .29
Salicylate, U.S.P.	1.25	— 1.30
*Nominal.	—	— .55
Strychnine Alkd., cryst.	—	— .55
Acetate	—	— .55
Nitrate	—	— .55
Sulphate, crystals, bulk.	—	— 1.20
Sugar of Milk, powdered .....	.50	— .51
Sulphonal, 100 oz. lots	1.25	— 1.50
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P. lb.	15.00	— 16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	16.00	— 16.75
Sulphur, bbls.	—	— 2.35
Flour com'l bags	—	— 2.25
Flowers	100 lbs.	4.05 — 4.25
Tartaric Acid, U.S.P.	—	— .85 1/2
Granular and Powd.	—	— .86
Crystals	—	— .10
Tamarinds, bbls. ....	.09 1/2	— .50
Keys	4.95	— 5.00
Tartar Emetic, tech. ....	.67	— .67 1/2
U. S. P. ....	.73	— .73 1/2
Terpin Hydrate .....	.54	— .59
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	14.00	— 14.20
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	—	— 16.55
Tin, bichloride, bbls.	—	— .80
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	—	— .80
Toluene, See Coal Tar Crudes.	—	— .365
Turpentine, Venice, True	—	— .375
Artificial	—	— .86
Spirits, see Naval Stores.	—	— .80
Vanillin .....	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist.,	—	— 1.18
bbl.	—	— 1.23
Zinc Carbonate .....	.28	— .29
Chloride .....	.19	— .16
Iodide, bulk	—	— 4.00
Metallic, C. P. ....	.45	— .75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.	—	— .36

Acids

Acetic, 56 p.c. ....	.27 1/4	— .28
*Glacial .....	.43	— .44
Acetyl-salicylic	2.50	— 2.75
*Benzole from gum	—	— 4.40
U. S. P. ex. toluol	—	— 1.35
Boric, cryst., bbls.	—	— .15
Powdered, bbls.	—	— .15
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	4.85	— 5.00
*Carbolic crys., U.S.P., drs. lb.	.53	— .54
1-lb. bottles	—	— .60
5-lb. bottles	—	— .58
50 to 100-lb. tins	—	— 54 1/2
Chromic, U.S.P.	1.25	— 1.50
Chrysophanic	6.20	— 6.35
Citric, crystals, bbls. ....	.82	— .82 1/2
Powdered .....	.82 1/2	— .92 1/2
Second hands .....	.92	— .92 1/2
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	1.10	— 1.15
*Formic, 75 p.c., tech	1.15	— 1.50
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	1.55	— 1.60
Glycerophosphoric	3.45	— 5.00
Hydrobromic, sp. g. 1.50 .....	.25	— .30
Hydrobromic, Conc.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, 2 p.c. U.S.P. ....	.18	— .20
Hydrofluoric, 48 p.c. C.P.	1.20	— 1.25
Hydrosilicofluoric, 10 p.c. tech. lb.	.40	— .45
20 p.c. tech. ....	.50	— .60
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	—	— 2.50
U. S. P., 10 p.c. ....	.65	— .70
Lactic, U.S.P. VIII.	2.15	— 2.25
U. S. P., IX	2.50	— 2.60
Molybdic, C.P.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, 20 deg. carbonyl. ....	.02 1/2	— .03
Nitric, 42 deg. carbonyl. ....	.02 1/2	— .03 1/2
Nitro Muriatic .....	.20	— .21
Oleic, purified .....	.23	— .28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls. ....	.46	— .50
*Picric, kegs .....	.90	— 1.25
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c. syrupy	—	— .40
U. S. P. ....	.21	— .24
50 p.c. tech.	3.05	— 3.15
Pyrogallic, resublimed	2.70	— 2.85
Crystals, bottles	—	— .12
Pyroligneous, purified	—	— .12
Technical .....	.85	— .90
Salicylic, bulk, U.S.P. ....	.12	— .13
Stearic, triple pressed .....	.28	— .29
Sulphuric, C.P. ....	.07	— .08
66 deg. tech. ....	.03 1/2	— .04 1/2
Sulphurous .....	.05	— .06
Tannic	1.25	— 1.30
U.S.P., bulk	1.30	— 1.35
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P. ....	.86	— .87
Powdered, U.S.P. ....	.85	— .86
Trichloroacetic, U.S.P.	4.40	— 4.50
*Nominal.	—	— .40

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	13.00	-12.25
Artificial, chlorine traces..	lb.	4.50	-
Free from chlorine	lb.	5.00	-5.25
Amber, crude	lb.	2.25	-2.50
Rectified	lb.	2.50	-2.75
Anise	lb.	1.10	-1.20
Bay	lb.	2.75	-3.00
Bergamot	lb.	5.50	-5.75
Synthetic	lb.	4.50	-4.75
Bois de Rose	lb.	4.65	-4.75
Cade	lb.	1.00	-1.10
Cajuput, bottle, Native, ca.	lb.	.75	-.80
Camphor, heavy gravity.....	lb.	.12	-.18
Japanese, white	lb.	.22	-.23
Caraway	lb.	8.00	-8.50
Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech.	lb.	2.25	-2.40
Lead Free	lb.	2.40	-2.65
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	2.85	-2.90
Cedar Leaf	lb.	1.10	-1.25
Cedar Wood	lb.	.19	-.20
*Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy....	lb.	20.00	-21.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums....	lb.	.50	-.51
Java	lb.	.75	-.77
Cloves, cans	lb.	3.15	-3.25
Bottles	lb.	3.25	-3.30
Copaiba	lb.	.95	-1.05
Coriander	lb.	22.00	-23.00
Cubeba	lb.	7.00	-7.25
Cumin	lb.	9.00	-10.00
Erigeron	lb.	2.25	-2.35
Eucalyptus, Australian.....	lb.	.60	-.65
Fennel, sweet	lb.	.75	-4.00
Geranium, rose, African.....	lb.	8.50	-9.00
Bourbon	lb.	8.00	-8.50
Turkish	lb.	4.50	-4.75
Ginger	lb.	8.00	-8.25
Gingergrass	lb.	—	-3.75
Hemlock	lb.	1.35	-1.50
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	12.00	-12.25
Twice rect.	lb.	13.00	-13.25
Wood	lb.	2.00	-2.25
Lavender Flowers	lb.	5.25	-5.50
Garden	lb.	.65	-.68
Spike	lb.	.90	-1.00
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.05	-1.20
Lemongrass	lb.	1.40	-1.50
Limes, Expressed	lb.	5.50	-5.75
Distilled	lb.	2.00	-2.10
Linaloe	lb.	2.95	-3.10
Mace, distilled	lb.	2.40	-2.50
Mustard, natural	lb.	32.00	-33.00
Artificial	lb.	20.00	-21.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	70.00	-80.00
Petale	lb.	80.00	-90.00
Artificial	lb.	18.50	-20.00
Nutmeg	lb.	2.35	-2.50
Orange, bitter	lb.	1.90	-2.15
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	1.80	-1.90
Italian	lb.	2.50	-2.75
Orris Concrete	oz.	5.00	-5.25
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.25	-.35
Patchouli	lb.	28.00	-30.00
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.65	-1.80
Imported	lb.	1.25	-1.41
Peppermint, tins	lb.	3.00	-3.15
Petit Grain, So. America....	lb.	3.50	-3.60
French	lb.	7.00	-8.00
Pinus Sylvestus	lb.	2.25	-2.40
Pumilio	lb.	—	-5.00
Rose, natural	oz.	26.00	-28.00
Synthetic	oz.	3.00	-4.00
Rosemary, French	lb.	.90	-1.10
Safrol	lb.	.42½	-.45
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	13.00	-13.25
*Sassafras, natural	lb.	2.10	-2.15
Artificial	lb.	.35	-.36
*Savin	lb.	6.00	-6.50
*Spruce	lb.	1.20	-1.25
Spearmint	lb.	3.50	-3.60
Tansy	lb.	3.25	-3.50
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.75	-1.80
White, French	lb.	2.00	-2.15
*Wine, Ethereal, light.....	lb.	—	—
Wintergreen, leaves, true ...	lb.	4.75	-5.00
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.60	-3.00
Synthetic, U.S.P. bulk.....	lb.	.85	-.90
Wormseed	lb.	9.75	-10.00
Wormwood	lb.	4.50	-4.75
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	15.00	-17.00
Manila	lb.	26.00	-28.00
Artificial	lb.	—	-34.00

*Nominal.

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Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	17.50	-18.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.50	-5.50
Cubeb	lb.	6.50	-7.00
Ginger	lb.	3.25	-3.50
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum) lb.		6.75	-7.50
Pepper, black	lb.	10.50	-11.75
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	5.00	-5.50
Orris, domestic	lb.	4.00	-5.00
Imported	lb.	—	-16.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.65	-.70
South American	lb.	.84½	-.85
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.80	-6.20
Oregon	gal.	1.60	-1.70
Peru	lb.	3.75	-3.80
Tolu	lb.	1.15	-1.20

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.70	-.75
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.17	-.20
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.28	-.30
of Tree	lb.	.14	-.16
Buckthorn	lb.	.24	-.25
Calisaya	lb.	.35	-1.00
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.14½	-1.75
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.22	-.24
Siftings	lb.	.11	-.14
Chestnut	lb.	.08	-.09
Cinchona, red quills	lb.	1.10	-1.45
Broken	lb.	—	-.85
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	.95	-1.00
*Broken	lb.	—	-.30
*Loxa, pale, lb.	lb.	.30	-.31
Powdered, boxes	lb.	.31	-.33
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd. lb.	35	-.40	
Condurango	lb.	.13	-.15
Cotton Root	lb.	.10	-.12
Cramp (true)	lb.	.55	-.60
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.10	-.13
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.07½	-.08½
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08	-.09
Select bds.	lb.	.18½	-.19
Ordinary	lb.	.10	-.11
Hemlock	lb.	.06½	-.07
Lemon Peel	lb.	.10	-.12
Mexereon	lb.	.20½	-.26
Oak, red	lb.	.07	-.08
White	lb.	.07	-.08
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.05½	-.07
Sweet	lb.	.11	-.12
Trieste	lb.	.12½	-.13
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.12	-.12½
Northern	lb.	.15	-.16
Pomegranate of Root	lb.	.40	-.42
of Fruit	lb.	.30	-.32
*Quebracho	lb.	—	—
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	-.12
Select	lb.	.17½	-.19
Simaruba	lb.	.50	-.60
Soap, whole	lb.	.10	-.11
Cut	lb.	.16	-.16½
Crushed	lb.	.12	-.13

*Nominal.

Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.44	-.46
of Tree	lb.	.15	-.16
Willow, Black	lb.	.06	-.07
White	lb.	.14	-.16½
White Pine	lb.	.07	-.08
White Poplar	lb.	.03½	-.04
Wild Cherry	lb.	.08	-.13
Witch Hazel	lb.	.05	-.06

BRANS

Calabar	lb.	.44	-.46
St. Ignatius	lb.	.24	-.26
*St. John's Bread	lb.	.30	-.32
Tonka	lb.	.94	-1.00
Para	lb.	.64	-.69
Surinam	lb.	.70	-.74
Vanilla, Mexican, whole.....	lb.	4.50	-6.00
Cuts'	lb.	3.25	-3.30
Bourbon	lb.	2.20	-2.30
South American	lb.	3.00	-4.00
Tahiti, White Label	lb.	1.45	-1.50
Green Label	lb.	1.35	-1.40

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	1.10	-1.15
*XX	lb.	1.20	-1.22
Powdered	lb.	1.15	-1.25
Fish	lb.	.15	-.16
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	1.20	-1.25
Juniper	lb.	1.00	-1.10
Laurel	lb.	.08	-.08½
Poke	lb.	.11	-.11
Prickly Ash	lb.	.11	-.11
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.18	-.20
Sloe	lb.	.50	-.55
Sumac	lb.	.06	-.07

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	1.00	-1.05
Powdered	lb.	1.30	-1.35
Borage	lb.	.60	-.65
Calendula	lb.	4.00	-4.50
Chamomile, German	lb.	1.00	-1.10
Hungarian type	lb.	.48	-.55
Roman	lb.	1.00	-1.10
Spanish	lb.	.40	-.50
Clover Tops	lb.	.30	-.31
Dogwood	lb.	.14	-.15
Elder	lb.	.28	-.30
Insect, open	lb.	.30	-.35
Closed	lb.	.39	-.40
*Powd. Flowers and stems..	lb.	.34	-.37
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.35	-.50
*Kousso	lb.	—	—
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.24	-.26
Select	lb.	.32	-.35
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.34	-.36
Without leaves	lb.	.48	-.50
Malva, blue	lb.	3.00	-4.00
Black	lb.	.53	-.60
Mullein	lb.	1.65	-1.75
Orange, Daisy	lb.	1.20	-1.24
Ox-Eye	lb.	.05	-.05½
Poppy, red	lb.	1.00	-1.20
Rosemary	lb.	.65	-.75
Saffron, American	lb.	.45	-.47
Valencia	lb.	15.00	-15.50
Tilia (see Linden)			

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	1.00	-1.10
Cape	lb.	.17	-.18
Curacao, cases	lb.	10½	-.11
Socotrine, whole	lb.	.65	-.70
Powdered	lb.	.70	-.75
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.95	-1.00
Powdered	lb.	.85	-.90
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.30	-.52
Seconds	lb.	—	—
Sorts Amber	lb.	—	—
Powdered	lb.	.35	-.40
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P. ..	lb.	2.00	-2.05
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	2.10	-2.25
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.60	-1.75
Sumatra	lb.	.33	-.36
Catechu	lb.	.19	-.22
*Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.80	-.85
Damar Batavia, No. 1.....	lb.	.29	-.30
Euphorbium	lb.	.23	-.24
Powdered	lb.	.27	-.28
Galbanum	lb.	1.45	-1.50
Gamboge	lb.	1.90	-2.00
Guaiaac	lb.	.94	-1.00
Hemlock	lb.	.80	-.90
Kauri No. 1.....	lb.	.53	-.55
Kino	lb.	.85	-.90
Mastic	lb.	.80	-.82
Myrrh, Select	lb.	.55	-.60
Sorts	lb.	.45	-.50
Siftings	lb.	.40	-.45

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

WHERE TO BUY

H. R. Lathrop & Co., Inc.

116 Beekman St. New York

BOTANICAL DRUGS

Olibanum, siftings.....lb.	.13	—	.14
Pears.....lb.	.16	—	.22
Sandarac.....lb.	.75	—	.80
*Senegal, picked.....lb.	.36	—	.42
Sorts.....lb.	.34	—	.39
Thus, per bbl.....280-lb.	13.00	—	13.50
Spruce.....lb.	.65	—	.75
Tragacanth, Aleppo first.....lb.	2.70	—	2.80
Seconds.....lb.	2.25	—	2.35
Thirds.....lb.	2.00	—	2.05
*Turkey, firsts.....lb.	—	—	—
*Seconds.....lb.	—	—	—
*Thirds.....lb.	—	—	—

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite.....lb.	.45	—	.50
Balmoney.....lb.	.09	—	.10
Bay, true.....lb.	—	—	—
Belladonna.....lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Boneset, leaves and tops.....lb.	.18	—	.20
Buchu, short.....lb.	1.35	—	1.50
Long.....lb.	1.40	—	1.45
Cannabis, true, imported.....lb.	3.40	—	3.50
American.....lb.	.50	—	1.00
Catnip.....lb.	.08	—	.10
Chestnut.....lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05
Chiretta.....lb.	.41	—	.42
*Coca, Huancuco.....lb.	—	—	—
*Traxillo.....lb.	—	—	—
Coltsfoot.....lb.	.18	—	.20
*Conium.....lb.	—	—	—
Corn Silk.....lb.	.11	—	.12
Damiana.....lb.	.16	—	.18
Deer Tongue.....lb.	.24	—	.25
Digitalis, Domestic.....lb.	.45	—	.50
Imported.....lb.	.55	—	.70
Eucalyptus.....lb.	.07 1/2	—	.09
Euphorbia Pithulifera.....lb.	.18	—	.19
Grindelia Robusta.....lb.	.09 1/2	—	.11 1/2
Henbane, German.....lb.	—	—	—
Russian.....lb.	1.75	—	2.10
Domestic.....lb.	2.00	—	2.10
Henna.....lb.	.28	—	.30
Horehound.....lb.	.22	—	.23
Jaborandi.....lb.	.28	—	.30
Laurel.....lb.	.12 1/2	—	.12 3/4
Life Everlasting.....lb.	.09	—	.10
Liverwort.....lb.	.35	—	.37
Lobelia.....lb.	.49	—	.10
Matico.....lb.	.30	—	.32
*Marjoram, German.....lb.	—	—	—
*French.....lb.	—	—	—
Patchouli.....lb.	.73	—	.80
Pennyroyal.....lb.	.12	—	.18
Peppermint, American.....lb.	.27	—	.29
Pichi.....lb.	.09	—	.10
*Prince's Pine.....lb.	.47	—	.50
Plantain.....lb.	.12	—	.14
*Pulsatilla.....lb.	6.50	—	6.75
Queen of the Meadow.....lb.	.07	—	.07
Rose, red.....lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Rosemary.....lb.	.13	—	.14
Rue.....lb.	—	—	.56
*Sage, Austrian, stemless.....lb.	—	—	—
*Grinding.....lb.	—	—	—
Greek, stemless.....lb.	.30	—	.30 1/2
Spanish.....lb.	.20	—	.20 1/2
Savory.....lb.	.19	—	.19 1/2
Senna, Alexandria, whole.....lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Half Leaf.....lb.	.80	—	.90
Siftings.....lb.	.40	—	.42
Powdered.....lb.	.40	—	.43
Tinnevely.....lb.	.16	—	.22
Pods.....lb.	.17	—	.19
Skullcap, Western.....lb.	.15 1/2	—	.17 1/2
Spearmint, American.....lb.	.20	—	.21
Squaw Vine.....lb.	.28	—	.31
Stramonium.....lb.	.20	—	.22
Tansy.....lb.	.09	—	.11
Thyme Spanish.....lb.	.09 1/2	—	.09 3/4
French.....lb.	.12	—	.12 1/2
Uva Ursi.....lb.	.21	—	.24
Witch Hazel.....lb.	.06 1/2	—	.07
Wormwood imported.....lb.	.24	—	.27
Yerba Santa.....lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2

ROOTS

Aconite, Spanish.....lb.	.38	—	.40
Powdered.....lb.	.45	—	.50
German.....lb.	.69	—	.75
*Powdered.....lb.	.74	—	.80
Alkanet.....lb.	1.80	—	1.85
Althea, cut.....lb.	.70	—	.80
Whole.....lb.	.33	—	.37
Angelica, American.....lb.	.50	—	.55
*German.....lb.	—	—	—
Arnica.....lb.	.80	—	1.00
*Nominal.....lb.	—	—	—

Arrowroot, American.....lb.	.15	—	.16
Bermuda.....lb.	.55	—	.60
St. Vincent.....lb.	.35	—	.40
Bamboo Brier.....lb.	.06	—	.07
Bearsfoot.....lb.	.08	—	.09
Belladonna.....lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Powdered.....lb.	3.55	—	3.80
Berberis, Aquifolium.....lb.	.19	—	.21
Beth.....lb.	.16	—	.20
Blood.....lb.	.18	—	.21
Blueflag.....lb.	.27	—	.30
Bryonia.....lb.	.27	—	.30
*Burdock, Imported.....lb.	.20	—	.21
American.....lb.	.20	—	.21
Calamus, bleached.....lb.	1.50	—	3.00
Unbleached, natural.....lb.	.24	—	.26
Cohosh, black.....lb.	.11	—	.13
Blue.....lb.	.12	—	.13
Colehitum.....lb.	3.60	—	3.15
Colombo, whole.....lb.	.25	—	.28
Comfrey.....lb.	.20	—	.24
Culver's.....lb.	.14	—	.15
Cranesbill see Geranium.....lb.	—	—	—
Dandelion, English.....lb.	.35	—	.40
American.....lb.	.32	—	.34
Doggrass Dom. Rock Co.....lb.	.55	—	.75
Cut Bermuda.....lb.	.30	—	.32
Echinacea.....lb.	.30	—	.32
Elecampane.....lb.	.09	—	.10
Galangal.....lb.	.27	—	.30
Gelsemium.....lb.	.08	—	.10
Gentian.....lb.	.17	—	.20
Powdered.....lb.	.19	—	.22
Geranium.....lb.	.09	—	.10
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached.....lb.	15 1/2	—	21
Bleached.....lb.	.25	—	.26
Ginseng, Cultivated.....lb.	3.00	—	5.00
Wild, Eastern.....lb.	14.00	—	14.50
Northwestern.....lb.	13.00	—	15.00
Southern.....lb.	8.00	—	12.00
Golden Seal.....lb.	5.40	—	5.55
Powdered.....lb.	5.80	—	6.05
Hellebore, Black.....lb.	1.25	—	1.40
White, Domestic.....lb.	.24	—	.26
Powdered.....lb.	.26	—	.28
*Imported.....lb.	.40	—	.44
Ipecac, Cartagena.....lb.	3.10	—	3.20
Powdered.....lb.	3.40	—	3.50
Rio.....lb.	3.10	—	3.25
Jalap, whole.....lb.	.60	—	.65
Powdered.....lb.	.70	—	.75
Kava Kava.....lb.	17 1/2	—	19
*Lady Slipper.....lb.	.80	—	.90
Licorice, Russian, cut.....lb.	.80	—	.90
Spanish natural, bales.....lb.	.32	—	.35
Selected.....lb.	.36	—	.40
Powdered.....lb.	.36	—	.40
Lovage, American.....lb.	.70	—	.75
Manaca.....lb.	.25	—	.27
Mandrake.....lb.	.08	—	.10
Musk, Russian.....lb.	2.25	—	2.40
Orris, Florentine, bold.....lb.	.26	—	.27
Verona.....lb.	.22	—	.24
Finger.....lb.	1.95	—	2.10
Pereira Brava.....lb.	.35	—	.40
Pellitory.....lb.	.29	—	.31
Pink, true.....lb.	.42	—	.43
Pleurisy.....lb.	.17	—	.19
Poke.....lb.	.08	—	.09
Rhatany.....lb.	.13	—	.15
Rhubarb Shensi.....lb.	.80	—	.85
Chips.....lb.	.60	—	.65
Cuts.....lb.	.75	—	.75
High Dried.....lb.	.65	—	.70
Sarsaparilla, Honduras.....lb.	.74	—	.78
American.....lb.	.40	—	.45
Mexican.....lb.	.65	—	.75
Senega, Northern.....lb.	.95	—	1.00
Southern.....lb.	.90	—	.95
Serpentaria.....lb.	.45	—	.50
Skunk Cabbage.....lb.	.17	—	.20
*Snake, Black.....lb.	.34	—	.35
Canada natural.....lb.	.34	—	.38
Stripped.....lb.	.45	—	.50
*Nominal.....lb.	—	—	—

Spikenard.....lb.	.28	—	.30
Squill, white.....lb.	.13	—	.14
Stillingia.....lb.	.13 1/2	—	.12
Stone.....lb.	.06	—	.07
Turner, Aleppy.....lb.	.08 1/4	—	.08 1/2
China.....lb.	.10	—	.10 1/2
Madras.....lb.	.12	—	.12 1/2
Unicorn false (helonias).....lb.	.33	—	.35
True (Aletris).....lb.	.38	—	.40
Valerian, Belgian.....lb.	1.30	—	1.35
*English.....lb.	—	—	—
*German.....lb.	—	—	—
Japanese.....lb.	1.15	—	1.20
Yellow Dock.....lb.	.11	—	.14
Domestic.....lb.	.11	—	.11
Yellow Parilla.....lb.	.09	—	.11

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant.....lb.	—	—	—
Spanish.....lb.	.26 1/2	—	.26 1/4
Star.....lb.	.27	—	.28
Caraway, African.....lb.	.53	—	.54
*Dutch.....lb.	—	—	—
Cardamoms, good bleached.....lb.	.80	—	.90
Celery.....lb.	.37 1/2	—	.38
Colchicum.....lb.	3.70	—	3.80
Conium.....lb.	.39	—	.40
Coriander, Bombay.....lb.	1.14 1/2	—	1.14 1/4
Morocco.....lb.	—	—	—
Mogador, unbleached.....lb.	1.14 1/2	—	1.14 1/4
Cumin, Levant.....lb.	—	—	—
Morocco.....lb.	1.14 1/2	—	1.14 1/4
Dill.....lb.	.20 1/2	—	.21
Fennel, French.....lb.	1.16 1/2	—	.17
*German, small.....lb.	.40	—	.42
*Roumanian, small.....lb.	—	—	—
Flax, whole.....per bbl.	18.50	—	19.00
Ground.....lb.	.11	—	.11
Foenugreek.....lb.	.14 1/2	—	.14 1/4
Hemp, Manchurian.....lb.	.06	—	.06 1/4
*Russian.....lb.	—	—	—
Job's Tears, white.....lb.	.07	—	.08
Larkspur.....lb.	.28	—	.30
Lobelia.....lb.	.22	—	.24
Mustard, Bari, Brown.....lb.	—	—	—
Bombay, Brown.....lb.	1.15 1/2	—	1.15 1/4
California, brown.....lb.	.19	—	.20
Chinese.....lb.	.12	—	.12 1/2
English, yellow.....lb.	.27	—	.28
Parsley.....lb.	.24	—	.25
Poppy, Dutch.....lb.	.80	—	.82
Russian, blue.....lb.	.80	—	.82
Indian.....lb.	.40	—	.41
Quince.....lb.	1.00	—	1.02
Rape, English.....lb.	—	—	—
Japanese small.....lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10
Domestic.....lb.	.10	—	.10 1/4
Sabadilla.....lb.	.13	—	.14
*Strophanthus, Hispidus.....lb.	1.60	—	1.65
Kombe.....lb.	1.85	—	1.95
Sunflower, domestic.....lb.	.07	—	.07 1/4
South American.....lb.	.06	—	.07
Worm, American.....lb.	.06	—	.07
Levant.....lb.	.70	—	.78

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1.....lb.	.34	—	.35
China, Selected, bales.....lb.	.19	—	.20
Saigon genuine.....lb.	.58	—	.59
Capsicum, African.....lb.	.22	—	.23
Japan.....lb.	.15	—	.16
Cassia Buds.....lb.	.28	—	.30
Chilies, Japan.....lb.	17 1/2	—	.18
Mombasa.....lb.	.29	—	.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon.....lb.	.28 1/2	—	.29
Cloves, Amboyna.....lb.	.59	—	.59 1/4
Zanzibar.....lb.	.48	—	.49
Ginger African.....lb.	13 1/4	—	.14
Cochin "D".....lb.	.19	—	.20
Jamaica, white.....lb.	.20	—	.21
Japan.....lb.	.13	—	.13 1/4
Mace, Banda, No. 1.....lb.	.56	—	.57
Batavia, No. 2.....lb.	.50	—	.51
Nutmegs 110s.....lb.	.33	—	.34
Pepper, black, Sing.....lb.	.27 1/2	—	.27 1/4
White.....lb.	.33 1/4	—	.34
Pimento.....lb.	.07	—	.07 1/4

WAXES

Bees, white.....lb.	.66	—	.70
Yellow, crude.....lb.	.44	—	.46
Yellow, refined.....lb.	.48	—	.50
*Candelilla.....lb.	.60	—	.65
*Carnauba, Flor.....lb.	.90	—	.92
No. 1.....lb.	.90	—	.92
No. 2.....lb.	.85	—	.87
No. 3.....lb.	.80	—	.82
Ceresin, Yellow.....lb.	.21	—	.23
White.....lb.	.22	—	.25
Japan.....lb.	.20	—	.21
*Montan, crude.....lb.	—	—	—
Substitute.....lb.	.28	—	.38
*Nominal.....lb.	—	—	—

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Ozokerite, crude, brown ..lb.	.65	—	.75
*Green ..lb.	.85	—	.95
*Refined, white ..lb.	.80	—	.85
*Domestic ..lb.	.80	—	.90
Refined, yellow ..lb.	.70	—	.80
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p. lb.	.12½	—	.13
Foreign, 130 deg. m.p. ....lb.	.14	—	.14½
Stearic Acid—			
Single pressed ..lb.	.22½	—	.23
Double pressed ..lb.	.24½	—	.25
Triple pressed ..lb.	.28	—	.29

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c. ....lb.	.18½	—	.19½
56 p.c. ....lb.	.27½	—	.28
*70 p.c. ....lb.	—	—	—
*80 p.c. ....lb.	—	—	—
*Glacial ..lb.	.65½	—	.66½
Alum, ammonia, lump ..lb.	.04½	—	.04½
Ground ..lb.	.09	—	.09½
Powdered ..lb.	.04½	—	.05
Chrome ..lb.	.20½	—	.21½
Potash lump ..lb.	.08½	—	.09½
Ground ..lb.	.09	—	.09½
Alum, Potash, Powdered ..lb.	.08½	—	.09½
Soda, Ground ..100 lbs.	—	—	.638
Aluminum chloride, liq. ....lb.	.04½	—	.05
Sulph., high grade ..lb.	.03½	—	.04
Low grade ..lb.	.02½	—	.02½
Aluminum hydrate light ..lb.	.17	—	.18
Heavy ..lb.	.11	—	.12
Arsenic, white ..lb.	.11	—	.18
Red ..lb.	.65	—	.70
Ammonia, Anhydrous ..lb.	.38	—	.43
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car lb.	.27	—	.28
20 deg., carboys ..lb.	.17½	—	.20½
18 deg., carboys ..lb.	.16½	—	.17½
16 deg., carboys ..lb.	.14	—	.17
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P. ....lb.	.19	—	.21
*Sal Ammoniac, gray ..lb.	—	—	—
Granulated, white ..lb.	.21	—	.21½
Lump ..lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Sulphate, foreign ..100 lbs.	—	—	—
Domestic ..100 lbs.	.03½	—	.04
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c. ....lb.	—	—	—
65 p. c. ....lb.	—	—	—
47 p. c. ....lb.	—	—	—
Blanc Fixe, dry ..lb.	.04½	—	.04½
Barium, chloride ..ton	66.00	—	86.00
Dioxide ..lb.	.28	—	.30
Nitrate ..lb.	.11½	—	.12
Barytes, floated, white ..ton	30.00	—	35.00
Off color ..ton	14.00	—	18.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c. ....lb.	.02½	—	.02½
*Calcium Acetate, ..100 lbs.	6.00	—	6.05
Carbide ..ton	70.00	—	73.00
Carbonate ..lb.	—	—	—
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	24.00	—	26.00
Granulated, f.o.b. N. Y. ton	30.00	—	34.00
Solid, second hands ..ton	30.00	—	34.00
Gran. second hands ..ton	40.00	—	45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c. ....lb.	.09	—	.09½
Carbon tetrachloride ..lb.	.15½	—	.16
Copper Carbonate ..lb.	.33	—	.35
Subacetate (Verdigris) ..lb.	.40	—	.42
Powdered ..lb.	.40	—	.42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c. ....lb.	.09½	—	.09½
Second hands ..lb.	.08½	—	.09
Powdered ..lb.	.10½	—	.11½
Copperas, f.o.b. works ..100 lbs.	1.25	—	1.50
Fusel Oil, crude ..gal.	2.65	—	2.75
Refined ..gal.	3.75	—	4.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c. in bbls. lb.	—	—	.05
48 p. c. in carboys ..lb.	—	—	.09
52 p. c. in carboys ..lb.	—	—	.10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar ..lb.	.15½	—	.16½
White cryst. ....lb.	.17½	—	.17½
Broken Cakes ..lb.	.16	—	.16½

*Nominal.

Lead Acetate, Granulated ..lb.	.17½	—	.17½
Granulated ..lb.	.17½	—	.17½
Arsenate, powdered ..lb.	.31	—	.34
Paste ..lb.	.15	—	.17
*Nitrate ..lb.	Nominal	—	—
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. lb.	.09½	—	.09½
Red, American ..lb.	—	—	.10½
Foreign ..lb.	—	—	—
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry ..lb.	—	—	.09½
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over ..lb.	—	—	.10½
English ..lb.	—	—	—
Basic Sulphate ..lb.	—	—	.08½
Lime, hydrate ..lb.	Nominal	—	—
Lime, sulphur solution ..gal.	.15	—	.19½
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal. ....lb.	42.00	—	44.00
f. o. b. N. Y. ....lb.	65.00	—	70.00
Muriatic acid,			
*18 deg. carboys ..lb.	.01½	—	.02½
20 deg. carboys ..lb.	.02½	—	.03
22 deg. carboys ..lb.	.02½	—	.03½
Nickel oxide ..lb.	.60	—	.70
Nickel salts, single ..lb.	.14	—	.15
double ..lb.	.12	—	.13
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys lb.	.07½	—	.07½
*38 deg. carboys ..lb.	.07½	—	.07½
*40 deg. carboys ..lb.	.08½	—	.09½
*42 deg. carboys ..lb.	.09½	—	.09½
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb. lb.	—	—	.05½
38 deg. carboys ..lb.	—	—	.05½
40 deg. carboys ..lb.	—	—	.06
42 deg. carboys ..lb.	—	—	.06½
Phosphorus, red ..lb.	1.20	—	1.30
Yellow ..lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Plaster of Paris ..bbl.	1.50	—	1.76
True Dental ..bbl.	1.75	—	2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92 ..lb.	.82½	—	.83½
Potassium Bichromate ..lb.	.44½	—	.45½
Carbonate, calc ..lb.	.68	—	.75
Chlorate, cryst. ....lb.	.39½	—	.41
Powdered ..lb.	.36½	—	.39
Muriate, basis 80 p.c. per ton	350.00	—	375.00
Prussiate, red ..lb.	2.85	—	2.95
Yellow ..lb.	1.18	—	1.25
Saltpetre, Granulated ..lb.	.27½	—	.27½
Refined ..lb.	.31½	—	.31½
Soda Ash 58 p.c. in bags 100 lbs.	2.25	—	2.30
In bbls. ....100 lbs.	2.85	—	3.00
Caustic, 76 p.c. Solid ..100 lbs.	4.60	—	4.75
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.	6.20	—	6.50
Sodium Bichromate ..lb.	.26½	—	.27½
Bisulphate ..lb.	—	—	—
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100 lb.	1.25	—	1.40
Chlorate ..lb.	.18	—	.20½
Cyanide ..lb.	.38	—	.40
Hyposulphite, bbls. ....100 lbs.	2.50	—	2.75
Kegs ..100 lbs.	2.30	—	2.50
*Nitrate, tech. ....100 lbs.	—	—	4.05
Refined ..lb.	.06½	—	.07
Sodium Nitrite ..lb.	.30	—	.32
Prussiate, Yellow ..lb.	.69	—	.70½
Silicate, 60 p.c. ....100 lbs.	4.25	—	5.09
40 p.c. ....100 lbs.	2.25	—	2.60
Sulph., Glauber's salt 100 lbs.	1.45	—	1.70
Sulphide 60-62 p.c. cryst. ....lb.	.05½	—	.06½
60 p.c. ....per 100 lbs.	4.25	—	4.50
Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y. ton	45.00	—	50.00
f. o. b. Baltimore ..ton	45.00	—	50.00
Sulphuric Acid			
*60 deg. Pyrite ..ton	—	—	—
66 deg. Brimstone ..ton	40.00	—	43.00
Oleum ..ton	60.00	—	65.00
Battery Acid car's per 100 lbs.	3.00	—	3.40
Tin, bichloride ..lb.	Nominal	—	—
Oxide ..lb.	.80	—	.90
Zinc, carbonate ..lb.	.24	—	.26
Chloride ..lb.	.15½	—	.16
Oxide ..lb.	.14½	—	.16½
Sulphate ..lb.	.05	—	.05½

*Nominal.

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDE AND

Benzol, C. P. ....gal.	.28	—	.30
(90 p.c.) ....gal.	.28½	—	.30½
Cresylic acid, crude, 95-97 p.c. gal.	1.05	—	1.10
50 p.c. ....lb.	.65	—	.70
25 p.c. ....lb.	.40	—	.41
Cresol, U. S. P. ....lb.	.18	—	.20
Cresote oil, 25 p.c. ....gal.	.33	—	.35
Dip oil, 20 p.c. ....gal.	.29	—	.30
Naphthalene, balls ..lb.	.10½	—	.11½
Flake ..lb.	.09½	—	.09½
Phenol ..lb.	.48½	—	.50
Pitch, various grades ..ton	10.00	—	20.00
Solvent naphtha, water white gal.	.18	—	.23
Crude heavy ..gal.	.14	—	.17
*Toluol, pure ..gal.	1.50	—	1.55
*Commercial, 90 p. c. ....gal.	1.55	—	1.60
Xylol, pure water white ..gal.	.45	—	.55

INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic ..lb.	3.50	—	4.00
*Acid Benzoic Crude ..lb.	Nominal	—	—
Acid H ..lb.	2.75	—	3.10
Acid Metanilic ..lb.	—	—	—
Acid Naphthionic, Crude ..lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Refined ..lb.	1.35	—	1.45
Acid Sulphanilic, crude ..lb.	.30	—	.32
Refined ..lb.	.42	—	.44
p-Amidophenol Base ..lb.	3.75	—	4.00
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride lb.	4.10	—	4.25
Aminoazobenzene ..lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Aniline Oil, drums extra ..lb.	.26½	—	.27
Aniline Salts ..lb.	.33	—	.35
Aniline for red ..lb.	1.15	—	1.20
*Anthracene (80 p.c.) ..lb.	Nominal	—	—
Anthraquinone ..lb.	3.75	—	5.10
Benzaldehyde ..lb.	5.10	—	5.75
Benzenide Base ..lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Benzenide Sulphate ..lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Benzoate of Soda ..lb.	3.35	—	3.60
Benzylchloride ..lb.	2.20	—	2.40
Diamedophenol ..lb.	7.50	—	8.00
o-Dianisidine ..lb.	—	—	—
Dichlorobenzol ..lb.	.35	—	.40
o-Dichlorobenzol ..lb.	.15	—	.16
p-Dichlorobenzol ..lb.	.13	—	.14
Diethylaniline ..lb.	3.75	—	4.25
Dimethylaniline ..lb.	.70	—	.74
Dinitrobenzol ..lb.	.34½	—	.36
m-Dinitrobenzene ..lb.	.45	—	.50
Dinitrochlorobenzene ..lb.	.50	—	.56
Dinitrochlorobenzol ..lb.	.38	—	.40
Dinitronaphthalene ..lb.	.44	—	.75
Dinitrophenol ..lb.	.52	—	.56
Dinitrotoluol ..lb.	.60	—	.62
Diphenylamine ..lb.	.90	—	1.05
Dioxynaphthalene ..lb.	—	—	—
"G" Salt ..lb.	.85	—	.90
Hydrazobenzene ..lb.	1.50	—	2.00
Induline ..lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Methylantraquinone ..lb.	—	—	—
Monodinitrochlorobenzol ..lb.	.48	—	.52
Monothylaniline ..lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Naphthalenediamine ..lb.	—	—	—
a-Naphthol, ..lb.	1.65	—	1.75
b-Naphthol, Technical ..lb.	.65	—	.70
Sublimed ..lb.	.85	—	.90
a-Naphthylamine ..lb.	.59½	—	.61
b-Naphthylamine ..lb.	1.65	—	1.75
p-Nitraniline ..lb.	1.55	—	1.65
Nitrobenzene ..lb.	.20	—	.22
o-Nitrochlorobenzol ..lb.	.50	—	.56
Nitronaphthalene ..lb.	.44	—	.65
p-Nitrophenol ..lb.	1.60	—	1.70
p-Nitrotoluol ..lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Nitrotoluol ..lb.	.55	—	.65
o-Nitrotoluol ..lb.	.75	—	.80
m-Phenylenediamine ..lb.	3.00	—	3.40
p-Phenylenediamine ..lb.	3.50	—	4.00

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	3.80	- 4.25
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	—
Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	9.50	-10.00
Resorcin, Technical	lb.	6.00	- 6.25
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	- 2.50
Toluidin	lb.	2.50	- 2.70
o-Toluidine	lb.	1.10	- 1.20
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.20	- 2.30
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.70	- 1.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	- 1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35	- .40

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50	- 2.00
Acid Blue	lb.	2.00	- 2.60
Acid Brown	lb.	2.00	- 2.75
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	6.25	- 7.50
Acid Orange	lb.	.30	- .50
Acid Orange II	lb.	.60	- .75
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.00	- 1.25
Acid Red	lb.	1.50	- 1.80
Acid Scarlet	lb.	.90	- 1.20
Acid Violet 10 B	lb.	7.25	- 8.75
Alpine Yellow	lb.	4.25	- 4.75
Alizarin Blue, Domestic	lb.	7.00	- 7.25
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	7.75	- 9.25
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6.00	- 7.50
*Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7.50	- 8.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	6.30	- 8.00
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste	lb.	9.00	- 11.00
Alkali Blue, Domestic	lb.	7.50	- 14.00
Alkali Blue, Imported	lb.	14.00	- 15.00
Alpine Red	lb.	6.75	- 8.25
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.50	- 6.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	1.70	- 3.50
Auramine, Single O, Imp.	lb.	3.25	- 4.50
Auramine, Double O, Dom.	lb.	6.00	- 6.25
Benzo Purpurine 10 B	lb.	6.25	- 6.75
Benzo Purpurine 4 B	lb.	3.25	- 4.50
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	.80	- .90
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	.90	- 1.05
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	1.35	- 1.40
Chrome Black, Imp.	lb.	3.25	- 4.00
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	2.50	- 2.75
Chrome Red	lb.	2.25	- 3.00
Chrysoidine R	lb.	1.00	- 1.50
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	.85	- 1.20
Chrysophine, Domestic	lb.	6.00	- 7.50
Chrysophine, Imported	lb.	11.00	- 12.50
Congo Red	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
Crystal Violet	lb.	6.50	- 7.50
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	9.25	- 13.00
Direct Black	lb.	.80	- .90
Direct Blue	lb.	2.00	- 2.75
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	2.50	- 6.00
Direct Brown	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	2.85	- 3.45
Direct Fast Red	lb.	3.25	- 5.25
Direct Yellow	lb.	1.75	- 2.25
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	2.90	- 3.85
Direct Violet	lb.	2.50	- 3.50
Emerald Green Crystals	lb.	18.50	- 20.00
Erythrosine	lb.	11.00	- 13.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	3.50	- 4.25
Fast Red, 6B extra, cont.	lb.	4.60	- 5.00
Fur Black, extra	lb.	2.40	- 3.10
Fur Brown B	lb.	2.50	- 3.10
Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.	lb.	7.50	- 11.00
Fuchsin Crystals, Imp.	lb.	12.00	- 12.50
Geranine	lb.	8.75	- 9.25
*Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	12.00	- 13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.50	- 2.00
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	4.25	- 5.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	- 2.50
Induline	lb.	1.15	- 1.70
Magenta Acid, Domestic	lb.	4.25	- 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imported	lb.	11.00	- 12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	lb.	6.25	- 9.50
Malachite Green, Powdered	lb.	4.25	- 5.50
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	- 6.00
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	3.00	- 3.50
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.00	- 3.50
Naphthol Green	lb.	2.50	- 2.75
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	- 1.00
Nigrosine, apta. sol.	lb.	.75	- 1.25
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	.75	- 1.05
Jet	lb.	.80	- 1.00
*Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	- 7.50
Oil Black	lb.	.85	- 1.20
Oil Orange	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.80	- 2.50
Orange, R. G. contract	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.00	- 1.25
Oxamin Violet	lb.	6.50	- 7.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb.	19.50	- 22.00
Phosphine G. Domestic	lb.	3.50	- 4.00
Ponceau	lb.	1.80	- 2.50
Prinuline, Dom.	lb.	6.25	- 7.00
Rhodamine B. ex. cont.	lb.	58.00	- 62.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	3.25	- 4.00

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORKAniline Dyestuffs
Dyewood Extracts
Industrial Oils
Chemicals

Sulphur Blue, Dom.	lb.	2.10	- 2.75
Soluble Blue, Imp.	lb.	12.00	- 13.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.40	- .60
Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb.	1.10	- 1.75
Sulphur Black, 150 p.c.	lb.	1.50	- 2.15
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	3.10	- 3.65
Sulphur Brown	lb.	.12	- .50
Sulphur Green	lb.	1.75	- 2.50
Sulphur Navy Blue	lb.	1.40	- 1.75
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	1.10	- 1.55
Tartrazine, Domestic	lb.	1.25	- 1.60
Tartrazine, Imported	lb.	.85	- 1.25
Uranine, Domestic	lb.	10.00	- 11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	7.50	- 7.75
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	5.00	- 6.00
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	9.50	- 11.00
Victoria Green	lb.	6.50	- 9.00
Victoria Red	lb.	8.25	- 9.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	6.50	- 8.00
Yellow for wool	lb.	1.50	- 2.25

NATURAL DYE STUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.30 1/2	- .32 1/4
Seed	lb.	.10 1/4	- .12 1/4
Cochineal No. 40	lb.	4.25	- 4.75
Carmine	lb.	.55	- .68
Gambier, see tanning.	lb.	2.50	- 3.00
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2.75	- 2.95
Oudes	lb.	2.25	- 2.75
Guatemala	lb.	2.75	- 3.00
Kurpahs	lb.	1.10	- 1.40
Madras	lb.	.27	- .29
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.25	- .26
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.25	- .26
Chinese	lb.	.09	- .10 1/4
Persian Berries	lb.	.10 1/4	- .11 1/4
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.	lb.	.13 1/4	- .14 1/4
Sumac, see tanning.	lb.	.09 1/2	- .10 1/4
China	lb.	.09 1/2	- .10 1/4
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.13 1/4	- .14 1/4
Alpey	lb.	.09 1/2	- .10 1/4
Pubna	lb.	.09 1/2	- .10 1/4

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.17	- .20
Camwood, chips	lb.	40.00	- 65.00
Fustic, sticks	lb.	.09	- .10
Hypernic, chips	lb.	41.00	- 45.00
Logwood Sticks	ton	.02 1/2	- .03 1/4
Chips	lb.	.02 1/2	- .03 1/4
Quercitron, see tanning.	lb.	.15	- .17
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	- .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.15	- .17
Triple	lb.	.18	- .20
Concentrated	lb.	.21	- .26
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.	lb.	.19 1/2	- .20 1/4
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.13 1/4	- .14 1/4
Liquid	lb.	.13 1/4	- .14
Tablet	lb.	.20	- .26
Cudbear, French	lb.	.38	- .40
English	lb.	1.00	- 1.50
Flavine	lb.	.24 1/4	- .25 1/4
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.11 1/4	- .13 1/4
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.14	- .18
Gall	lb.	.24	- .28
Hematin Extract	lb.	.30	- .54
*Hypernic, liquid	lb.	.30	- .33
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50	- .55
For wool	lb.	.19	- .24
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	.20 1/4	- .26
Logwood, solid	lb.	.10 1/4	- .11 1/4
Crystals	lb.	.11 1/4	- .12 1/4
51 deg. Twaddle	lb.	.06	- .12
Contract	lb.	.06	- .12
Osage Orange—	lb.	.06	- .12
Powdered	lb.	.06	- .12
Paste	lb.	.06	- .12
Persian Berries	lb.	.07	- .07 1/4
Quebracho, see tanning.	lb.	.07	- .07 1/4
Quercitron	lb.	.07	- .07 1/4
Sumac, see tanning.	lb.	.07	- .07 1/4

MISCELLANEOUS DYE STUFFS

Albumein, Egg	lb.	1.20	- 1.30
Blood, imported	lb.	.90	- .95
Domestic	lb.	.60	- .65
Prussian Blue	lb.	.80	- .90
Soluble	lb.	.95	- 1.00

*Nominal.

Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14	- .16
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.15 1/2	- .16 1/4

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	- 150.00
Divi Divi	ton	71.00	- 74.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	- 16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	- 62.00
*Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	- 50.00
*Myrobalans	ton	65.00	- 65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	- 16.00
Ground	ton	—	- 17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	28.00	- 31.00
No. 2	ton	20.00	- 25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan.	ton	97.00	- 100.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	59.50	- 61.50
Valonia Cups	ton	—	-
Beard	ton	—	-
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	- 64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.02 1/4	- .03
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls. lb.	lb.	.03	- .03 1/4
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	-
Clarified	lb.	—	-
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.09 1/4	- .11
Common	lb.	.24	- .25
Cubes, No. 1	lb.	.24 1/2	- .25
*No. 2	lb.	.21	- .21 1/4
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03 1/4	- .04 1/4
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03	- .03 1/4
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	- .07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	- .12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	- .08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan,	lb.	.01 1/4	- .02 1/4
50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.06	- .07
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	- .11
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.03 1/4	- .04 1/4
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03 1/4	- .04 1/4
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan.	lb.	.05 1/4	- .06 1/4
treated	lb.	—	-
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	.07 1/4	- .08
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.13 1/4	- .16
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.10	- .12
Clarified	lb.	.01	- .01 1/4
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan,	lb.	.07	- .10 1/4
50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.07	- .10 1/4
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.07	- .10 1/4
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	-

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

(Carloads)			
Cod Newfoundland	gal.	1.30	- 1.32
*Domestic, prime	gal.	—	-
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	95.00	- 96.00
Norwegian	bbl.	140.00	- 145.00
*Degrass, American	lb.	.25	- .27
*English	lb.	.26	- .28
German	lb.	—	-
Neutral	lb.	—	-
Horse	lb.	.17	- .18
Lard, prime winter	gal.	2.30	- 2.35
Off prime	gal.	1.85	- 1.90
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.50	- 1.55
No. 1	gal.	1.45	- 1.50
No. 2	gal.	1.40	- 1.45
Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	1.22	- 1.24
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.24	- 1.26
White, bleached, winter	gal.	1.26	- 1.28
*Northern, crude	gal.	1.00	- 1.05
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	—	- 3.25
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	- 3.00
30 deg., cold test	gal.	2.95	- 3.00
Dark	gal.	1.75	- 1.80
Prime	gal.	2.00	- 2.25
Oleo Oil	lb.	.22	- .24
*Porpoise, body	gal.	.80	- .85
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.17	- .17 1/4
Saponified	lb.	.17	- .17 1/4
*Sod Oil	lb.	—	-
*Sperm, bleached winter	gal.	—	- 2.30
38 leg., cold test	gal.	—	- 2.25
45 deg., cold test	gal.	2.20	- 2.25
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	.22 1/4	- .23
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.24 1/2	- .25
*Double pressed	lb.	.28	- .29
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.60	- 1.65
*Prime	gal.	1.55	- 1.60
*Whale, natural	gal.	1.20	- 1.25
*Bleached, winter	gal.	1.30	- 1.35

VEGETABLE OILS

Almond, sweet	lb.	1.50	- 1.65
*Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.32	- .40
Cases	lb.	.34	- .42
*No. 3	lb.	.30	- .33

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Cocoa nut, Ceylon, bbls.....lb.	.17½	.18
*Ceylon, tanks.....lb.	.16½	.16½
Cochin, bbls.....lb.	.18½	.19
Tanks.....lb.	.17½	.18
*Corn, refined, bbls.....lb.	20.72	20.92
"Crude, bbls.....lb.	.16½	.17
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills, in tanks.....lb.	—	.17½
*Summer, yellow, prime.....lb.	.20½	.21½
*White.....lb.	—	—
*Winter, yellow.....lb.	—	.22½
Linseed, raw, car lots.....gal.	—	1.58
5 barrel lots.....gal.	—	1.59
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots.....gal.	—	1.60
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots.....gal.	—	1.61
*Olive, denatured.....gal.	—	4.25
*Foods.....lb.	—	—
Palm, Lagos casks.....lb.	—	—
Benin.....lb.	—	—
Niger.....lb.	—	—
*Palm Kernel, domestic.....lb.	—	—
*Imported.....lb.	—	—
Peach Kernel.....lb.	.35	.40
Peanut Oil, edible.....gal.	1.70	1.75
†Crude f. o. b. mills.....gal.	1.36	1.40
Pine Oil, white steam.....gal.	—	—
*Yellow, steam.....gal.	.54	.55
*Poppy Seed.....gal.	—	—
Rapeseed, ref'd. bbls.....gal.	—	1.75
*Blown.....gal.	1.85	2.00
Rosin, oil, first rect.....gal.	.35	.40
Second.....gal.	.42	.45
*Sesame, domestic.....gal.	—	—
*Imported.....gal.	—	—
Soya Bean, Manchurian.....lb.	.18	.18½
Tar Oil, gen. dist.....lb.	.33	.34
Commercial.....lb.	.25	.27

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity		
25-30 cold test.....gal.	.22	.24
29 gravity, 15 cold test.....gal.	.22	.24
Summer.....gal.	.22	.24
Cylinder, light, filtered.....gal.	.36	.38
Dark, filtered.....gal.	.35	.36
Extra cold test.....gal.	.50	.55
Dark steam, refined.....gal.	.25	.27
Neutral, W. Va. 29 grav. gal.	.36	.37
Neutral, filtered lemon 33@34 gravity.....gal.	.31½	.32
White 30@31 gravity.....gal.	.44	.45
Paraffin, high viscosity.....gal.	.40	.41
903 sp. gr. ....gal.	.36	.38
Red Paraffin.....gal.	.36	.38
Spindle, filtered.....gal.	.40	.47
No. 200.....gal.	.36	.37
No. 100.....gal.	.35	.36
No. 130.....gal.	.33	.34

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

(Carloads ex-dock)		
Spirits Turpentine in bbls.....gal.	.51	.51½
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.....gal.	.46½	.47½
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.....lb.	.41½	.41½

*Nominal.

Chas. Morningstar & Co., Inc.

WOOLWORTH BLDG. - BARCLAY-6005-6

STARCHES
DEXTRINES
ALBUMEN
GLUCOSE

Pitch, prime.....200-lb. bbl.	400	4.25
Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal bbls.	12.50	13.75
Rosin, com., to g'd.....80-bbl.	8.25	8.30

SHELLAC

D. C.....lb.	.79	.80
Diamond "I".....lb.	.79	.80
V. S. O.....lb.	.79	.80
Fine Orange.....lb.	.69	.73
Second Orange.....lb.	.66	.67
T. N.....lb.	.63	.64
A. C. Garnet.....lb.	.63	.64
Button.....lb.	—	—
Regular, bleached.....lb.	.60	.61
Bone, dry.....lb.	.71	.72

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas.....	—	53.50
f. o. b. New Orleans.....	—	47.50
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta.....	—	48.50
Columbia.....	—	48.50
New Orleans.....ton	47.00	49.00
Corn Cake.....short ton	37.00	40.00
Meal.....short ton	41.00	42.00
Linseed cake, dom.....short ton	—	50.00
Linseed Meal.....short ton	—	50.00

COCOA

Bahia.....lb.	.13½	.14
Caracas.....lb.	.13½	.14
Hayti.....lb.	.11¾	.12
Maracaibo.....lb.	.22	.24½
Trinidad.....lb.	.13½	.14

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

British Gum, Globe per 100 lbs.	—	6.59
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow.....lb.	.07½	.08½
Potato, white or canary.....lb.	.18	.19
Starch Corn.....lb.	.07	.07½
Pearl, Globe.....lb.	.06	.06½
Potato, Domestic.....lb.	.13½	.14
Imported, duty paid.....lb.	.14	.15

*REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

	Ar. Fed. War	Amer. Nat. bu'le eral ne
Powdered.....	7.60	7.60 7.60 7.60 7.60
XXXX.....	7.65	7.65 7.65 7.65 7.65
Confectioners A.....	7.35	7.35 7.35 7.35
Standard Gran.....	7.50	7.50 7.50 7.50 7.50

*Prices fixed by Government.

*Nominal.

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

*Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. mills.....ga.	1.00	1.05
Light, strained.....gal.	1.22	1.24
Yellow, bleached.....gal.	1.24	1.26
White, bleached, winter.....gal.	1.26	1.28
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.....gal.	—	3.25
30 deg., cold test.....gal.	—	3.00
40 deg., cold test.....gal.	2.95	3.00
Dark.....gal.	1.75	1.80
Prime.....gal.	2.00	2.25
Red, (Crude oleic acid).....lb.	.17	.17½
Saponified.....lb.	.17	.17½
Stearic, single pressed.....lb.	.22½	.23
Double pressed.....lb.	.24½	.25

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1, bbls.....lb.	.32	.40
*No. 3.....lb.	.30	.33
Cocoa nut, Ceylon, bbls.....lb.	.17½	.18
*Ceylon, Tanks.....lb.	.16½	.16½
Cochin, bbls.....lb.	.18½	.19
Tanks.....lb.	.17½	.18
*Corn, crude, bbls.....lb.	.16½	.17
Refined, barrel.....lb.	20.72	20.92
*Cottonseed, crude, f. o. b. mills in tanks.....lb.	—	.17½
*Summer Yellow, prime.....lb.	.20½	.21½
*White.....gal.	—	—
*Winter, Yellow.....gal.	—	.22½
Linseed, raw, car lots.....gal.	—	1.58
5-bbl. lots.....gal.	—	1.59
*Olive, denatured.....gal.	—	4.25
*Foods.....lb.	—	—
*Palm Lagos, casks.....lb.	—	—
*Niger.....lb.	—	—
*Palm Kernel, domestic.....lb.	—	—
Peanut, edible.....gal.	1.70	1.75
†Crude f. o. b. mills.....gal.	1.36	1.40
Pine, white steam.....gal.	—	—
*Sesame, domestic.....gal.	—	—
*Soya Bean, Manchurian.....lb.	.18½	.19

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOW

(New York Markets)

Grease, white.....lb.	.17½	.18
Yellow.....lb.	.15½	.16
House.....lb.	.15¾	.16½
Brown.....lb.	.15¾	.16½
Lard, City.....lb.	.23	.23½
Compound.....lb.	.22½	.23½
Stearine, lard.....lb.	.26½	.27
Oleo.....lb.	.18¾	.19½
Tallow, edible.....lb.	.17½	.18
City prime.....lb.	.16¾	.16½
Choice Country.....lb.	.17	.17½

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible.....lb.	.17½	.17½
City Fancy.....lb.	—	.17½
Prime Packers.....lb.	.17	.17½
Grease, Choice White.....lb.	.16½	.16½
"A" White.....lb.	.15¾	.16
"B" White.....lb.	.15¾	.15¾
Yellow.....lb.	.15¾	.15¾
Brown.....lb.	.13	.13½
Bone.....lb.	.11	.12
House.....lb.	.14½	.14½
Stearine, prime oleo.....lb.	.18¾	.19
Lard.....lb.	.26	.26½

*Nominal.

†Buyers' Tanks.

HEARING ON HARDENED FISH OIL

The Board of United States General Appraisers continued until June 20, the hearings in the name of Rockhill & Vietor and the Frost & Cundill Company relating to merchandise invoiced as hardened fish oil. The merchandise was assessed with duty as a chemical compound under paragraph 5 of the act of 1913 at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem. It is the contention of the importers that the merchandise is entitled to free entry under paragraph 498, which provides for grease, fats, vegetable tallow and oils (excepting fish oils) not chemically compounded, such as are commonly used in soap making or in wire drawing or for stuffing or dressing leather, not specially provided for in this section. The commodity is new to the markets of this country. It is utilized in soap making.

NAVAL STORES HELD NON-ESSENTIAL

The suspension of the naval stores industry for the period of the war was discussed by United States Labor Commissioner Cliff Williams of the Southern District, at Meridian, Miss., on June 10, with naval stores operators of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Operators have been advised that the manufacture of turpentine and resin is regarded as non-essential, and unless they can show that it is necessary their labor must be released to other industries. A large percentage of the resin and turpentine produced is consumed by soap and paint manufacturers.

The Forest Products Chemical Company, Memphis, Tenn., has increased its capital from \$60,000 to \$250,000, to provide for business extensions.

MANGANESE PRICES FIXED

Manganese prices have been fixed by the War Industries Board which has issued the following statement:

"A schedule of prices on manganese ores produced in the United States has been agreed to by the American Iron and Steel Institute and has been approved by the War Industries Board. The prices are fixed at a figure higher than the prices on this ore that have prevailed in the past months. The new price schedule is to be used on transactions taking place after midnight on May 28. No announcement is made as to the length of time that this schedule of prices is to remain effective.

"The following schedule gives domestic metallurgical manganese ore prices per unit of metallic manganese per ton of 2,240 pounds for manganese ore produced and shipped from all points in the United States west of South Chicago, Ill. This schedule does not include chemical ores as used for dry batteries, etc. The prices are on the basis of delivery f. o. b. cars South Chicago, and are on the basis of all rail shipments. When shipped to other destinations than Chicago, the freight rate per gross ton from shipping point to South Chicago, Ill., is to be deducted to give the price f. o. b. shipping point.

"For ore containing when dried at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, metallic manganese:

Per cent.	Per unit.
35 to 35.99, inclusive	\$.86
36 to 36.99, inclusive	.90
37 to 37.99, inclusive	.94
38 to 38.99, inclusive	.98
39 to 39.99, inclusive	1.00
40 to 40.99, inclusive	1.02
41 to 41.99, inclusive	1.04
42 to 42.99, inclusive	1.06
43 to 43.99, inclusive	1.08
44 to 44.99, inclusive	1.10
45 to 45.99, inclusive	1.12
46 to 46.99, inclusive	1.14
47 to 47.99, inclusive	1.16
48 to 48.99, inclusive	1.18
49 to 49.99, inclusive	1.20
50 to 50.99, inclusive	1.22
51 to 51.99, inclusive	1.24
52 to 52.99, inclusive	1.26
53 to 53.99, inclusive	1.28
54 and over	1.30

"For manganese ore produced in the United States and shipped from points in the United States east of South Chicago 15 cents per unit of metallic manganese per ton shall be added to above unit price."

The above prices are based on ore containing no more than 8 per cent. silica and not more than .25 per cent. phosphorus, and are subject to penalties for silica and phosphorus in excess of this amount.

DYES MADE IN JAPAN

It is reported that the Japan Dyestuff Manufacturing Company, Ltd., which is subsidized by the Government is producing aniline oil, aniline salt, orange 2 and fast red A on a commercial basis, benzo-purpurin A and B and Congo red. It also turns out large quantities of the standard shades of basic colors—blues, violets and greens; sulphur colors—blacks, blues, and dark blues; and direct colors—black, blues and reds.

The company maintains a large research laboratory, a technical laboratory where processes may be tried on a semi-commercial scale, and an experimental plant where new processes can be worked out on a commercial basis.

New Incorporations

Calcination Process Co., Manhattan, capital \$12,500. To make investigations in calcination process. O. C. Swenson, C. N. Wilson, C. E. Scribner, 61 Broadway, New York City.

The Fred G. Clark Co., of New York. Manhattan, capital \$100,000. Chemicals, drugs and petroleum products. J. Springer, B. J. Walsh, F. L. Medcalf, 31 Nassau street, New York City.

Land-Mill Chemical Co., Albany, N. Y., capital \$24,000. M. I. Landau, I. Milstein, A. P. Smith, all of Albany, N. Y.

The Stearty Co., Manhattan, capital \$10,000. Chemicals and toilet preparations. R. J. Olsen, A. G. Bergbom, S. A. Clark, 569 2nd street, New York City.

Ideal Oil and Products of America, Manhattan, capital \$100,000. To make castor oil. J. E. St. Clair, H. L. Maynard, J. S. Evite, 501 5th Ave., New York City.

The Maltex Co., Manhattan, capital \$50,000. Chemicals and drugs. W. A. Westall, C. A. Slocum, M. F. Tilman, 20 Covert street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

L. H. Acton Co., Manhattan, capital \$5,000. Alkalies, chemicals and dyes. S. A. Nattans, D. and L. H. Acton, 15 Whitehall street, New York City.

Sunbeam Chemical Co., of Canada, Ltd., Toronto. Capital \$50,000.

R. A. Harrison, Ltd., Dunnville, Ont., capital \$40,000. To manufacture and deal in chemicals and medicinal preparations and druggists sundries.

Financial Notes

The United Dyewood Corporation has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the common stock payable July 1 to stock of record June 14.

The American Chicle Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

The International Salt Co. declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payable June 29 to stock of record June 15.

Merrimac Chemical Company has declared an extra dividend of \$1.25 a share in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.25.

The Hercules Powder Company has declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent. in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the common stock, both payable June 25 to stockholders of record June 15.

The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable June 29 to stockholders of record June 15.

The Barrett Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1¼ per cent. each on the common and preferred stocks. The common dividend is payable July 1 to holders of record June 18 and the preferred is payable July 15 to holders of record July 1.

NEW CHEMICAL AND DRUG COMPANIES

During May nine new companies were organized for the manufacture of drugs, chemicals and dyestuffs, with total authorized capitalization of \$1,200,000. The figures for May compare with eighteen concerns formed in April with an aggregate capitalization of \$3,980,000. The companies with capital of \$50,000 and over are: Applied Chemicals Corporation, New York, \$100,000; American Tempering Co., Ill. (manufacture chemicals to be used in tempering metals), \$300,000; Atlasta Remedy Co., Ill., \$100,000; Castle Chemical & Color Co., New York, 300,000; Duplex Paint Corporation, New York (manufacture chemicals, dyes and paints), \$50,000; Persian Balm Toilet Co., New York, \$50,000; Palatine Aniline & Chemical Corporation, New York, \$150,000; Phosgene Chemical Co., New York, \$50,000; World Chemical & Metal Co., New York, \$100,000.

Students in pharmacy were obliged to register on June 5 because the law applies to all citizens or aliens reaching the age of 21 years on or before that date. Medical and divinity students, although exempt from the draft, were also registered. Registration is imperative. Exemption comes afterward.

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from June 1 to June 8.—Exports for month of April.

Owing to the strict regulations of the Treasury Department forbidding the publication of the names of importers receiving consignments and the names of ports of shipment, this feature of the service is omitted by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS during the period of the war. Subscribers interested in any special product will be assisted in locating supplies if they will communicate with the Editor.

Imports

ACID, CARBOLIC— 21,672 pounds	ESSENTIAL OILS— 1,000 pounds cinnamon 850 pounds various 20,000 pounds citronella 2,000 pounds various 600 pounds various 2,800 pounds various 100 pounds various 1,200 pounds various 1,000 pounds lavender 3,100 pounds rosemary 9,000 pounds thyme
ACID, OXALIC— 2,259 pounds	FLOWERS— 200 pounds saffron 900 pounds saffron 1,000 pound saffron GLYCERIN, CRUDE— 1,125 pounds
ARGOLS— 440,920 pounds 7,676 pounds 29,716 pounds 122,988 pounds	GUMS— 13,896 pounds chicle 8,935 pounds chicle 17,609 pounds chicle 18,978 pounds chicle
ARSENIC— 150,692 pounds	HERBS— 9,600 pounds various
BARK— 130,697 pounds various	IODINE— 2,350 pounds
BAY RUM— 650 pounds	IRON OXIDE— 76,100 pounds 127,000 pounds
BEANS— 10,000 pounds vanilla 900 pounds vanilla 431 pounds vanilla 250 pounds vanilla 17,311 pounds vanilla 11,631 pounds vanilla 4,196 pounds vanilla 2,397 pounds castor 452 pounds castor 221 pounds castor	LACTARENE— 35,840 pounds 540,197 pounds
BISMUTH— 800 pounds 750 pounds 1,000 pounds	LEAVES— 6,500 pounds rosemary 7,200 pounds various 15,000 pounds various xz
CALOMEL— 250 pounds 50 pounds	LICORICE PASTE— 27,500 pounds 48,500 pounds
CAMPHOR— 80,600 pounds 50,000 pounds	OILS— 800 gallons olive, edible 5,000 gallons peanut 8,400 pounds palm 69,048 pounds fusel 5,139 pounds fusel 258,368 pounds coconut 18,647 pounds coconut 2,608 pounds coconut 4,675 pounds lemon
COPRA— 32,200 pounds 130,500 pounds 22,200 pounds	
DYES AND DYESTUFFS— 130,000 pounds cutch 9,200 pounds indigo 13,000 pounds indigo 43,827 pounds synthetic indigo	

OPIUM— 633 pounds 4,787 pounds 300 pounds	POTASSIUM CARBONATE— 9,990 pounds 116,186 pounds
POTASSIUM CYANIDE— 65,650 pounds	QUEBRACHO— 930,451 pounds
QUEBRACHO WOOD— 1,085 pounds	QUININE— 360 ounces 9,000 ounces 16,720 ounces
ROOTS— 213,000 pounds licorice 50,000 pounds licorice 55,500 pounds licorice 129 pounds licorice 11,850 pounds licorice 807,492 pounds ginger 6,678 pounds ginger 2,900 pounds ginger 9,010 pounds ginger 136,834 pounds ginger	SEED— 17,500 pounds various 3,050 pounds anise 7,200 pounds caraway 7,050 pounds cardamom 1,494,958 bushels flax 347,135 bushels flax
SHELLAC— 137,528 pounds	SOAP— 18,000 pounds castile
SPICES— 43,750 pounds nutmegs 7,400 pounds nutmegs 23,500 pounds nutmegs 12,800 pounds nutmegs 33,333 pounds cassia 243,373 pounds pepper 394,623 pounds pepper	SUMAC— 365,975 pounds
TALC, PREPARED— 198,000 pounds 88,000 pounds	TAMARINDS— 7,500 pounds
TARTAR, CRUDE— 134,500 pounds 96,650 pounds	THYMOL— 300 pounds 200 pounds 1,150 pounds

WAX— 10,600 pounds bees 2,400 pounds bees 3,083 pounds bees 5,090 pounds bees 22,400 pounds vegetable 190,400 pounds vegetable 80,068 pounds vegetable
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Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC— 235 pounds, Colombia 237 pounds, Brazil	ACID, NITRIC— 13,024 pounds, Chile
ACID, SULPHURIC— 151 pounds, Brazil 9,135 pounds, Argentina 1,793 pounds, San Domingo	ALCOHOL, WOOD— 20 gallons, Jamaica
COPPER SULPHATE— 66,000 pounds, Argentina 45 pounds, Hayti	FLAX SEED— 3 bushels, San Domingo 1 bushel, Dutch West Indies.
GLYCERIN— 100 pounds, British Guiana 134 pounds, Ecuador 270 pounds, Colombia 450 pounds, Chile	PEPPERMINT OIL— 6 pounds, Peru 110 pounds, Chile
POTASSIUM CHLORATE— 10,290 pounds, Chile	SODA, ASH— 8,892 pounds, Ecuador 153,485 pounds, Colombia 251,780 pounds, Chile
SODA, CAUSTIC— 450 pounds, Australia 4,050 pounds, Peru 2,500 pounds, Chile	SODA, SAL— 750 pounds, Chile 1,400 pounds, Brazil 1,500 pounds, Dutch W. Indies
ZINC OXIDE— 6,600 pounds China 1,500 pounds, Venezuela 809 pounds, Peru 21,100 pounds, Colombia	

STOCKS OF FATS AND OILS

The Department of Agriculture has issued a report on the commercial stocks of fats and oils on hand Jan. 1, 1918. The stock of lard amounted to 118,402,006 pounds. Lard compounds, 80,978,949 pounds. Solid vegetable cooking fats, 36,156,280 pounds. Oleo stock, oleo oil, and edible tallow, 51,023,934 pounds. Cottonseed oil, 39,057,250 gallons. Olive oil, 3,291,877 gallons. Peanut oil, 2,306,416 gallons.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and firms desiring to submit proposals should give schedule numbers for furnishing the following: Schedule 1818, 8,000 gallons of alcohol in tank cars; schedule 1822, rapeseed oil in barrels; schedule 1823, boiled and raw linseed oil, and schedule 1824, compressed oxygen gas.

BEGIN WORK ON NIAGARA WAR PLANT

The work of excavating for the new government chemical plant to be located at Niagara Falls has been started. This announcement was made by Lieut. Adrian Nagelvoort, who is in charge of the staff of the U. S. Army Ordnance Department there. Lieut. Nagelvoort said that 1,500 men would be at work on the construction of the great plant within a month.

The plant will consist of several groups of buildings, some of single-story construction and others several stories. The cost will exceed the \$1,000,000 mark. The building will be of steel, concrete and tile construction. The plant will be operated by electricity generated by a steam generating plant which will be erected as a part of the industrial group. It is reported that chemical experts of the War Department will supervise the war work done in the industries at Niagara Falls.

MEASURE PROVIDING FOR TAXING MAIL ORDER HOUSES INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS

Bill Would Impose Annual Assessment on All Houses Engaged in Strictly Mail Order Business—Objectionable Features of Previous Measures Removed

Another attempt is being made to enact legislation in Congress to put a tax upon the gross receipts of all persons engaged in the mail-order business. Congressman Green, of Iowa, has introduced a bill (H. R. 12226) into the House of Representatives which has been referred to the House Ways and Means Committee for its consideration.

The bill is short and to the point and provides "That every person, corporation, partnership, or association engaged in retailing merchandise by and through what is commonly known as a mail-order business shall pay an annual tax of one-half of one per centum upon its gross receipts in excess of \$100,000 from sales for the calendar year of 1918, and for the purpose of assessing such tax, shall before the first of February, 1919, make return of such information as is necessary for the assessment of the tax in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may by regulation prescribe, and such tax shall become due and payable on the first day of March thereafter; Provided, That this section shall not apply to any such person, corporation, partnership, or association seventy-five per centum of the value of whose sales are not made through orders received by mail."

There has been a great deal of agitation in Congress during the past several years for and against a tax on the mail-order houses. It had been proposed to charge them under the terms of one bill, two per cent, and under the terms of another, one per cent, and to divide the proceeds therefrom among the various States in which the concern taxed did business, according to the volume of such business.

Protests came from all quarters inasmuch as practically all business houses sell goods through mail orders. They felt that while they might do but a relatively small part of their business in that way, they would be compelled to keep the same type of records, file the same type of returns to the Government showing the amount of their sales by mail and the States in which they sold merchandise and, finally, pay the one or two per cent. demanded of mail-order houses.

There can be no such objection to the Green bill, friends of the measure declare, for it is aimed straight at the mail-order houses which maintain no retail stores and do a mail order business exclusively. There is, however, little chance of early action on the measure for the simple reason that Congress is so engrossed with war legislation and it is hardly likely that the Ways and Means Committee, facing the possibility of having to promulgate a new tax measure, will take it up for even preliminary discussion until after the summer recess.

Wood alcohol and other chemicals used in the manufacture of explosives will be produced in a \$2,000,000 plant which the Ordnance Corps of the War Department contemplates building at Bierne, Ark. A 40-acre site will be necessary, and five hundred men will be required to build the plant within the next eight months. The buildings will be of steel brick construction and the mechanical equipment will include eighty or more retorts, with a daily consumption of two hundred cords of wood.

Want Ads

RATE—Our charge for these **WANT ADS** in this publication, all classifications, is \$1.00 an issue for 20 words or less; additional words, 5c each.

PAYMENT in all cases should accompany the order; add 10c if answers are to be forwarded.

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EMPLOYEES FURNISHED. Stores sold—also furnished; All States. Positions. Doctors, Dentists, Veterinarians furnished. F. V. KNIEST, Omaha, Neb., Estab. 1904.

MACHINERY FOR SALE: Copper Kettle, 1500 gallon cap., mesh tub, 24 inch filter and press, 15 cells rocker and cooler, pressure tank, 30 in. by 84 in., 5 and 10 ton ice machine plant complete. BROWN, 95 Washington Ave., Newark, N. J., phone 1612 Branch Brook.

WANTED: A competent all around man (over draft age) to assist in management of long established, growing Pharmaceutical and Proprietary Medicine business. Should be able to handle salesmen—originate advertising, administer office routine and in general, aid in developing and promoting the business. Apply in writing, stating past experience, salary expected and references. BOX 102 care this journal.

U. S. LEADS IN PETROLEUM OUTPUT

The increasing demand for petroleum and its products, both in the United States and the world at large, lends interest to a compilation by The National City Bank of New York showing world production of petroleum and the share thereof by the United States from the earliest date of that industry down to 1917. This compilation shows that the United States in 1917 produced 342,000,000 barrels of crude oil, against 300,000,000 in 1916, 210,000,000 in 1910, and 64,000,000 in 1900, and that this country now produces two-thirds of the oil of the world. The world production of petroleum in 1916 is stated at 461,000,000 barrels of 42 gallons each, against 427,000,000 barrels in 1915, 328,000,000 in 1910; 149,000,000 in 1900; 77,000,000 in 1890; 30,000,000 in 1880; 6,000,000 in 1870, and about a half million barrels in 1860. The world production of 1917 is estimated at about 500,000,000 barrels.

Our total production of petroleum in 1917 was larger than in any earlier year, exceeding that of 1916 by 42,000,000 barrels. The world production in 1916 was larger than in any earlier year, exceeding that of 1915 by 34,000,000 barrels. For 1917 there are no complete figures of world production owing to the absence of data on production in Russia and Roumania in that year. While presumably there was a large fall-off in production in Russia in 1917, the fact that the United States output increased about 40,000,000 barrels and that of Mexico increased 16,000,000 may make the total world production of 1917 about 500,000,000 barrels.

The United States has been the world's largest producer of petroleum continuously since the development of petroleum production, except in the period 1898-1901, in which period Russian production slightly exceeded that of the United States.

The principal production of the United States by states was in 1916, California, 91,000,000 barrels; Oklahoma, 10,000,000; Illinois, 18,000,000; Texas, 28,000,000; Louisiana, 15,000,000; West Virginia, 9,000,000; Ohio, 8,000,000, and Pennsylvania, 8,000,000 barrels, the figures being in very round terms. The chief increase in 1917 occurred in the "Oklahoma-Kansas" district, which showed a gain of 32,000,000 barrels, out of the total gain of 42,000,000 barrels in the United States in 1917.

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